THE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ALMANAC,

FOR

1845.

Agriculture is the most healthful, the most useful, and the most noble employment of Man.—WASHINGTON.

BY

A. B. ALLEN,

EDITOR OF THE "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

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06-1270

ECLIPSES AND TRANSIT IN THE YEAR 1845.

There will be four Eclipses, this year, two of the Sun and two of the Moon, and a Transit of the Planet Mercury across the disc or face of the Sun.

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 6th of May, in the morning, altogether invisible at Washington and throughout the greater portion of the United States, but partly visible in the north-eastern parts. At Boston the Sun will rise, 5, 17 digits eclipsed on the northern limb, at 4 h. 51 m. and the Eclipse will end at 5 h. 18 m. At New York the Sun will rise, 2. 23 digits eclipsed at 4 h. 54 m. and the Eclipse will end at 5 h. 6 m. At Philadelphia it will rise 0,69 of a digit eclipsed, at 4 h. 56 m. and the Eclipse will end at 5 h. 0 m. This Eclipse will be visible in Greenland, in the British Islands, in the greater portion of Europe, and in part of Asia.

II. There will be a Transit of the planet Mercury across the Sun's southern limb on Thursday the 8th of May, visible throughout America.

CITIES.	Beginning of Ingress. Morning. H. M. S.	Time of nearest approach of centres. Afterooon. H. M. S.	End of Egress. Afternoon. H. M. S.	Duration of the Transit. H. M. S.	Least distance of centres.
Boston,	11 35 7	2 49 36	6 4 34	6 29 27	9 13 13
New York,	11 23 24	2 37 51	5 52 48	6 29 24	9 12 95
Philadelphia,	11 18 45	2 33 13	5 48 10	6 29 25	9 12 9
Washington,	11 11 19	2 25 46	5 40 42	6 29 23	9 12 9
Richmond,	11 9 48	2 24 13	5 39 11	6 29 23	9 12 68
Rochester,	11 8 10	2 22 36	5 37 30	6 29 20	9 13 36
Raleigh,	11 4 25	2 18 48	5 33 48	6 29 23	9 12 46
Detroit,	10 47 50	2 2 12	5 17 4	6 29 14	9 13 35
Cincinnati,	10 41 57	1 56 19	5 11 13	6 29 16	9 13 0
Nashville,	10 32 35	1 46 54	5 1 48	6 29 13	9 12 7
St. Louis,	10 21 29	1 35 50	4 50 41	6 29 12	9 13 1

The apparent diameter of Mercury, on this occasion, will be to that of the Sun as 1 is to 164. Hence the reader may judge for himself whether or not he will be able, to detect the sister planet in her passage between him and the fountain of light, without the assistance of a Telescope.

III. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon at the time of her full on the 21st of May, in the Morning, invisible in America.

IV. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun at the time of New Moon on the 30th of October, in the evening, invisible in America. Visible in Australia and New Zealand. This Eclipse will be central and annular on the meridian in longitude 172° 42′ east from Greenwich, and latitude 75° 39′ south.

V. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on Thursday November 13th, in the evening visible.

	Boston.		N. York.		Philadel.		Washing		Cincin.		Nash.		St. Louis	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H	M
Beginning	6	26	6	14	6	9	6	2	5	32	5	23	5	12
Middle,	8	5	7	53	7	48	7	41	7	11	7	2	6	51
End.	9	44	9	32	9	27	9	20	8	50	8	41	8	30

Duration of the Eclipse, 3h. 18m. Magnitude, 11,028 digits on the northern limb. The sight of this Eclipse will be interesting if the evening prove favorable.

NOTE.—The calculations of this Almanac are in equal or clock time, excepting those of the rising and setting of the Sun, which are in apparent time.

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Periodical Magazines and Pamphlets, not over 100 miles, 1½ cts. per sheet over 100, 2¼ cts. Annual Reports, and all pamphlets published statedly are periodicals.

Pamphlets containing half a sheet or less, are charged as half a sheet. In all other cases a fraction of a sheet is charged as a whole sheet. The number of sheets must be written or printed on one of the outer pages; and if not truly stated, double postage may be charged. The covers of a pamphlet are regarded as wrappers, and not subject to postage.

Members of Congress receive and send letters, &c., not over half an ounce, *free* during and for sixty days before and after session of Congress.

Chicago Botanic Garden
2002

Characters and names of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

♈ Aries, a Ram.	♌ Leo, a Lion.	♐ Sagittarius, an Archer.
♉ Taurus, a Bull,	♍ Virgo, a Virgin.	♑ Capricornus, a Goat.
♊ Gemini, the Twins.	♎ Libra, a Balance.	♒ Aquarius, a Butler.

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1889.

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There will be four Eclipses, this year, two of the Sun and two of the Moon, and a Transit of the Planet Mercury across the disc or face of the Sun.

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 6th of May, in the morning, altogether invisible at Washington and throughout the greater portion of the United States, but partly visible in the north-eastern part
51 m. and the Ecli
at 4 h. 54 m. and t
eclipsed, at 4 h. 56
land, in the British

II. There will
the 8th of May,

CITIES

Boston,
New York,
Philadelphia,
Washington,
Richmond,
Rochester,
Raleigh,
Detroit,
Cincinnati,
Nashville,
St. Louis.

The apparent di
Hence the reade
planet in her passa
scope.

III. There will
Morning, invisible

IV. There will
evening, invisible i
tral and annular on
south.

V. There will b

Beginning
Middle,
End.

Duration of the
this Eclipse will be

NOTE.—The cal
rising and setting o

RATES OF PO
80 to 150 miles, 12
double those rates;
than three pieces o
than one ounce, at

Ship letters, deli
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where printed, 1 c
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6 cents.
Periodical Maga
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Members of Con
sixty days before an

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♉ Taurus, a Bull,	♍ Virgo, a Virgin.	♑ Capricornus, a Goat.
♊ Gemini, the Twins.	♎ Libra, a Balance.	♒ Aquarius, a Butler.
♋ Cancer, a Crab.	♏ Scorpio, a Scorpion.	♓ Pisces, the Fish.

Characters and Names of the Planets, with their Diameters, Distances, Revolutions and Proportional Bulks.

Characters and Names.	Diameters, Miles.	Mean dist. from ☉. Miles.	Rev. round ☉. Days.	Proportional Bulk, the Earth being 1.
☉ The Sun,	892163			1,405,851.
☿ Mercury,	2999	36,841,327	87.97	.0534
♀ Venus,	7660	68 841.768	224.70	.8897
⊕ The Earth,	7964	95,173.127	365.25	1.
♂ Mars,	4118	145,014.532	686.98	.1382
♃ Jupiter,	92572	495,164.461	4,332.59	1,570.51
♄ Saturn,	75304	907,834.568	10,758.32	845.4
♅ Herschel,	34585	1825,735.123	30,688.71	81.9
☽ The Moon,	2174	Same as the Earth.	27.32	.0203

In round numbers the Earth is equal in bulk to 50 Moons, Jupiter, to 77 thousands, and the Sun to 69 millions.

ASPECTS, NODES, &c.

Conjunction, ☌.—Opposition, ☍. Quartile, □.—Ascending Node, ☊.—Descending Node, ☋. When two planets have the same longitude, they are said to be in Conjunction; when they are distant 180 degrees from each other, they are in Opposition; and when their distance is 90 degrees they are said to be in Quartile, or Quadrature. The aspects of Trine and Sextile are now obsolete. The Nodes are the points where the orbit of the Moon, or of any planet, intersects the Ecliptic.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES FOR 1845.

		Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
		D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Vernal Equinox,	March	20 1 1 E.	20 0 49 E.	20 0 44 E.	20 0 37 E.
Summer Solstice,	June	21 9 59 M.	21 9 47 M.	21 9 42 M.	21 9 35 M.
Autumnal Equinox,	September	23 0 9 M.	22 11 57 E.	22 11 52 E.	22 11 45 E.
Winter Solstice,	December	21 5 42 E.	21 5 30 E.	21 5 25 E.	21 5 18 E.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter,	E
Golden Numher, (Lunar Cycle)	3
Epact, (Moon's age Jan. 1st.)	22
Solar Cycle,	6
Roman Indiction,	3
Julian Period.	6558

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday,		Mar. 23
Rogation Sunday,		Apr. 27
Ascension Day,		May. 1
Whit-Sunday,	(Pentecost)	May. 11
Trinity Sunday,		May. 18
Advent Sunday,		Nov. 30

CUSTOMARY NOTES.

1. Venus (♀) will be Morning Star until May 16th, then Evening Star until March 2d, 1846.

2. The Moon will run highest, this year, about the 20th degree of (♊) Gemini, and lowest about the 20th degree of (♐) Sagittarius.

3. Latitude of Herschel (♅) about 42m. 30s. south this year.

4. Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node (☊) in the middle of this year, 7 signs 23 degrees.

5. Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, 23d. 27m. 34s. True obliquity, same time, 23d. 27m. 28s.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1840.

Maine,	501,793	Virginia,	1,239,797	Illinois,	474,404
New Hampshire,	284,574	North Carolina,	753,110	Missouri,	381,102
Vermont,	291.948	South Carolina,	594,439	Michigan,	211,705
Massachusetts,	737.699	Georgia,	677,197	Arkansas,	95,642
Rhode Islands,	108,830	Alabama,	669,645	District of Columbia,	43,712
Connecticut,	310,015	Mississippi,	375,651	Florida,	54,207
New York,	2,428,921	Louisiana,	351,176	Wisconsin Territory,	30,752
New Jersey,	373,306	Tennessee,	829,210	Iowa,	43,068
Pennsylvania,	1,724,022	Kentucky,	777,397		
Delaware,	78,085	Ohio,	1,510,467	Total,	17,100,572
Maryland,	469,232	Indiana,	683,314		

In the United States are 584,547 whites who cannot read or write; 5,773 deaf and dumb; 5,024 blind; 14,508 insane or idiots; 2,487,213 slaves.

PREFACE.

In preparing this little work for the Farmer, the writer has made extracts of several articles from the periodical which he edits, the American Agriculturist, and also condensed others to a space suitable to the size of an Almanac. Proper works of this kind, for the use of the Farmer, have been greatly neglected, and in making it up, the editor has endeavored to combine as great a variety of matter as the small space allowed him will permit. To those in want of more complete information, he must refer to the pages of the American Agriculturist, where the various subjects of farming, gardening, stock breeding, &c. &c., are treated at full length. This is a monthly publication of 32 pages, octavo, got up in very handsome style, at $1 a year, and can be had of the Publishers, Saxton & Miles, 205 Broadway, New York. Volume IV. commences on the 1st of January, 1845.

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First Month, JANUARY, 1845. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	N. YORK. H. M.
Third Quarter,	1	10 37 M.	10 25 M.
New Moon	8	2 29 M.	2 17 M.
First Quarter	15	4 7 M.	3 55 M.
Full Moon	23	9 36 M.	9 24 M.
Third Quarter	30	9 12 E.	9 0 E.

FOR BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, UPPER CANADA, MICHIGAN, WISCON. AND IOWA.

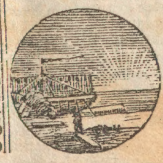
FOR NEW YORK CITY, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DEC. S.	MOON'S PLACE.	Miscellaneous.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, BOSTON.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, NEW-YORK.
1	4	22 59	♑	Circumcision,	7 31	4 29	morn.	4 9	7 26	4 34	morn.	1 33
2	5	22 54	♑	☿ stationary.	7 31	4 29	1 2	4 58	7 25	4 35	1 0	2 22
3	6	22 48	♒		7 30	4 30	2 12	5 58	7 25	4 35	2 9	3 22
4	7	22 41	♒	Prince. bat. 1777.	7 30	4 30	3 24	7 13	7 24	4 36	3 20	4 37
5	E	22 35	♆	2d. S. aft. Christ.	7 29	4 31	4 34	8 29	7 24	4 36	4 30	5 53
6	2	22 28	♆	Epipha. ◍ r. low	7 29	4 31	5 40	9 41	7 23	4 37	5 35	7 5
7	3	22 20	♈	◍ in perigee.	7 28	4 32	6 39	10 41	7 23	4 37	6 34	8 5
8	4	22 12	♈	N. O. battle, 1815	7 27	4 33	sets.	11 35	7 22	4 38	sets.	8 59
9	5	22 3	♒	[10 6.	7 27	4 33	6 50	morn.	7 22	4 38	6 54	9 49
10	6	21 54	♒	Ell-and-yard south	7 26	4 34	8 3	0 25	7 21	4 39	8 5	10 35
11	7	21 45	♓	Dr. Dwight d. 1817	7 25	4 35	9 13	1 11	7 20	4 40	9 14	11 20
12	E	21 35	♓	Inferior ♂ ☉ ☿.	7 25	4 35	10 19	1 56	7 20	4 40	10 19	morn.
13	2	21 25	♈	Betel. sou. 10 13	7 24	4 36	11 24	2 38	7 19	4 41	11 23	0 2
14	3	21 14	♈		7 23	4 37	morn.	3 20	7 18	4 42	morn.	0 44
15	4	21 3	♉		7 22	4 38	0 26	4 1	7 17	4 43	0 24	1 25
16	5	20 52	♉	Sirius south 10 53	7 22	4 38	1 27	4 44	7 17	4 43	1 24	2 8
17	6	20 40	♊	Franklin b. 1706	7 21	4 39	2 25	5 36	7 16	4 44	2 21	3 0
18	7	20 28	♊	☽ ♉. [gesima.	7 20	4 40	3 21	6 47	7 15	4 45	3 17	4 11
19	E	20 15	♊	☉ ent. ♒ Septua-	7 19	4 41	4 14	8 0	7 14	4 46	4 9	5 24
20	2	20 2	♊	Fabian,	7 18	4 42	5 2	9 15	7 13	4 47	4 57	6 39
21	3	19 49	♋	Agnes,	7 17	4 43	5 45	10 15	7 12	4 48	5 41	7 39
22	4	19 35	♋	Vincent,	7 16	4 44	6 24	11 0	7 11	4 49	6 21	8 24
23	5	19 21	♌	☿ stationary.	7 15	4 45	rises.	11 37	7 10	4 50	rises.	9 1
24	6	19 7	♌	Betelguese sou 9 30	7 14	4 46	6 34	ev. 12	7 9	4 51	6 37	9 36
25	7	18 52	♌	Com. of St. Paul	7 13	4 47	7 37	0 47	7 8	4 52	7 39	10 11
26	E	18 37	♍	Sexagesima,	7 12	4 48	8 41	1 19	7 7	4 53	8 42	10 43
27	2	18 21	♍		7 11	4 49	9 46	1 51	7 6	4 54	9 46	11 15
28	3	18 6	♎	Betelguese sou 9 14	7 9	4 51	10 52	2 26	7 5	4 55	10 51	11 50
29	4	17 50	♎	♂ ☉ ♄.	7 8	4 52	12 0	3 2	7 4	4 56	11 58	ev. 26
30	5	17 33	♍		7 7	4 53	morn.	3 41	7 3	4 57	morn.	1 5
31	6	17 16	♍	Sirius south 9 54	7 6	4 54	1 10	4 27	7 2	4 58	1 6	1 51

MAINE.

Settled in 1630, by English; belonged to Massachusetts till 1820, when it was admitted into the Union as a State; capital, Augusta. The elective franchise rests on a residence in the State of 3 months next preceding any election. Area, 28,960 square miles, having an estimated area of 3,000 square miles taken from it by the late treaty. Population in 1840—501,793.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.



Settled in 1623 by English. acceded to the Union, June, 1788; capital, Concord. Every citizen of 21 years has the right to vote. Area, 9,280 square miles. Population in 1840—284.574.

Second Month, FEBRUARY, 1845. 28 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	N. YORK. H. M.
New Moon	6	1 51 E.	1 39 E.
First Quarter	14	0 16 M.	0 4 M.
Full Moon	22	2 2 M.	1 50 M.

FOR BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, UPPER CANADA, MICHIGAN, WISCON. AND IOWA.

FOR NEW YORK CITY, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DEC. S.	MOON'S PLACE.	Miscellaneous.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, BOSTON.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, NEW-YORK.
1	7	16 59	♑	♍ ☌.	7 5	4 55	2 18	5 21	7 1	4 59	2 14	2 45
2	☽	16 42	♑	Quinquagesima Pu-	7 4	4 56	3 24	6 39	7 0	5 0	3 19	4 3
3	2	16 24	♒	[rifi. of B. V. M.	7 2	4 58	4 24	8 8	6 59	5 1	4 19	5 32
4	3	16 6	♒	♍ in per. ☌'s sqr. ☽	7 1	4 59	5 16	9 31	6 58	5 2	5 12	6 55
5	4	15 48	♒	Ash Wednesday,	7 0	5 0	6 2	10 35	6 56	5 4	5 58	7 59
6	5	15 30	♒		6 59	5 1	sets.	11 26	6 55	5 5	sets.	8 50
7	6	15 11	♓	Bigel south 7 55	6 57	5 3	6 48	morn.	6 54	5 6	6 50	9 36
8	7	14 52	♓	Sirius south 9 22	6 56	5 4	7 58	0 12	6 53	5 7	7 59	10 19
9	☽	14 33	♓	1st. Sunday in Lent	6 55	5 5	9 5	0 55	6 52	5 8	9 5	10 58
10	2	14 13	♈		6 54	5 6	10 10	1 34	6 50	5 10	10 8	11 37
11	3	13 53	♈	Clinton died 1828	6 52	5 8	11 13	2 13	6 49	5 11	11 10	morn.
12	4	13 33	♉		6 51	5 9	morn.	2 49	6 48	5 12	morn.	0 13
13	5	13 13	♉	Schwartz d. 1798	6 50	5 10	0 13	3 24	6 47	5 13	0 10	0 48
14	6	12 53	♊	Valentine, ♍ ☋.	6 48	5 12	1 11	4 1	6 45	5 15	1 7	1 25
15	7	12 32	♊	♍ in apogee.	6 47	5 13	2 5	4 45	6 44	5 16	2 1	2 9
16	☽	12 12	♊	2d. Sunday in Lent	6 46	5 14	2 55	5 44	6 43	5 17	2 51	3 8
17	2	11 51	♋		6 44	5 16	3 41	7 5	6 42	5 18	3 36	4 29
18	3	11 29	♋	☉ enters ♓	6 43	5 17	4 22	8 30	6 40	5 20	4 17	5 54
19	4	11 8	♌	Sirius south 8 39	6 41	5 19	4 58	9 43	6 39	5 21	4 55	7 7
20	5	10 47	♌	Voltaire b. 1694	6 40	5 20	5 31	10 33	6 38	5 22	5 28	7 57
21	6	10 25	♌		6 39	5 21	6 1	11 12	6 36	5 24	6 0	8 36
22	7	10 3	♍	Washing. b. 1732	6 37	5 23	rises.	11 49	6 35	5 25	rises.	9 13
23	☽	9 41	♍	3d Sunday in Lent,	6 36	5 24	7 36	ev. 23	6 34	5 26	7 36	9 47
24	2	9 19	♎	St. Mathias,	6 35	5 25	8 43	0 56	6 32	5 28	8 42	10 20
25	3	8 57	♎		6 33	5 27	9 52	1 28	6 31	5 29	9 50	10 52
26	4	8 34	♏	Procyon sou. 9 4	6 32	5 28	11 1	2 4	6 30	5 30	10 58	11 28
27	5	8 12	♏	Elias Hicks d. 1830	6 30	5 30	morn.	2 39	6 28	5 32	morn.	ev. 3
28	6	7 49	♑	♍ ☊.	6 29	5 31	0 9	3 19	6 27	5 33	0 5	0 43

VERMONT.

Settled in 1763, by English, chiefly from Connecticut, under grants from New-Hampshire; admitted into the Union in 1791; capital, Montpelier. One year's residence gives the right to vote. Area, 10, 205 square miles. Population in 1840—291,948.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Settled in 1620, by English; acceded to the Union in February, 1788; capital, Boston. One year's residence in the State and payment of a state or county tax gives the right to vote. Area, 7,800 square miles. Population in 1840—737, 698.

Diary of the Growth of the Grape vines in the Greenhouse.

1845

25th. Temperature of the house about 42° to 45° at night. Vines near the centre of the house begin to swell their eyes.

28 Weather for the last week moderate and pleasant for the season. Vines continue to swell: those at the ends of the house show signs of bursting.

March.

4th Bees in the middle of the house have burst their eyes. Shoots at the extremeties very much shot less. Weather pleasant and mild.

12th Bees in the centre so far advanced as to show their fruit buds plainly. The others just breaking. Weather cool again, with snow Thermometer only 8° in the morning.

15th Weather mild again but rainy.

18 Bees most advanced about 6 inches long. Others about 2 inches

22 Weather cold, but pleasant during the week. Temp. at night 45 to 55. Shoots on the most forward hive 12 inches long. Latest one inch.

Third Month, MARCH, 1845. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	N. YORK. H. M.
Third Quarter,	1	5 30 M.	5 18 M.
New Moon	8	1 52 M.	1 40 M.
First Quarter	15	9 9 E.	8 57 E.
Full Moon	23	3 35 E.	3 23 E.
Third Quarter	30	0 16 E.	0 4 E.

FOR BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, UPPER CANADA, MICHIGAN, WISCON. AND IOWA.

FOR NEW YORK CITY, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DEC. S.	MOON'S PLACE.	Miscellaneous.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, BOSTON.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, NEW-YORK.
1	7	7 26	♑	St. David,	6 27	5 33	1 15	4 4	6 26	5 34	1 10	1 28
2	E	7 3	♑	4th Sun. in Lent,	6 26	5 34	2 15	5 3	6 24	5 36	2 11	2 27
3	2	6 40	♒	☽ in perigee.	6 25	5 35	3 9	6 24	6 23	5 37	3 5	3 48
4	3	6 17	♒		6 23	5 37	3 56	7 57	6 22	5 38	3 52	5 21
5	4	5 54	♒	Madison b. 1757	6 22	5 38	4 36	9 22	6 20	5 40	4 33	6 46
6	5	5 31	♓	Procyon sou. 8 33	6 20	5 40	5 11	10 22	6 19	5 41	5 9	7 46
7	6	5 8	♓		6 19	5 41	5 43	11 13	6 18	5 42	5 42	8 37
8	7	4 44	♓	Pollux south 8 29	6 17	5 43	sets.	11 55	6 16	5 44	sets.	9 19
9		4 21	♈	5th Sun. in Lent,	6 16	5 44	7 51	morn.	6 15	5 45	7 50	9 57
10	2	3 57	♈	Regulus sou. 10 45	6 15	5 45	8 56	0 33	6 14	5 46	8 54	10 33
11	3	3 34	♉		6 13	5 47	9 58	1 9	6 12	5 48	9 55	11 8
12	4	3 10	♉	Martyr Gregory,	6 12	5 48	10 58	1 44	6 11	5 49	10 54	11 43
13	5	2 46	♉	♅ discovered 1781	6 10	5 50	11 54	2 19	6 10	5 50	11 50	morn.
14	6	2 23	♊		6 9	5 51	morn.	2 51	6 8	5 52	morn.	0 15
15	7	1 59	♊	Jackson b. 1767	6 7	5 53	0 46	3 29	6 7	5 53	0 42	0 53
16	E	1 35	♋	Palm Sunday,	6 6	5 54	1 34	4 11	6 6	5 54	1 29	1 35
17	2	1 12	♋	St. Patrick,	6 4	5 56	2 16	4 59	6 4	5 56	2 12	2 23
18	3	0 48	♍	Spica ♍ sou. 1 34	6 3	5 57	2 54	6 12	6 3	5 57	2 51	3 36
19	4	0 24	♌		6 1	5 58	3 29	7 40	6 1	5 59	3 26	5 4
20	5	S. 1	♌	☉ enters ♈,	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 57	6 0	6 0	3 58	6 21
21	6	N. 23	♍	Good Friday,	5 59	6 2	4 29	9 57	5 59	6 1	4 28	7 21
22	7	0 47	♍	Superior ☌ ☉ ☿,	5 57	6 3	4 58	10 39	5 57	6 3	4 58	8 3
23	E	1 10	♎	Easter Sunday,	5 56	6 4	rises.	11 17	5 56	6 4	rises.	8 41
24	2	1 34	♎	Regulus sou. 9 50	5 54	6 6	7 38	11 50	5 55	6 5	7 36	9 14
25	3	1 57	♎	Annun. B. V. M.	5 53	6 7	8 49	ev. 27	5 53	6 7	8 46	9 51
26	4	2 21	♏	☌ ☉ ♅.	5 51	6 9	9 59	1 4	5 52	6 8	9 55	10 28
27	5	2 44	♏	☍ ☊.	5 50	6 10	11 7	1 40	5 51	6 9	11 3	11 4
28	6	3 8	♐	☽ in perigee.	5 49	6 11	morn.	2 21	6 49	6 11	morn.	11 45
29	7	3 31	♐	☽ runs low.	5 47	6 13	0 10	3 5	5 48	6 12	0 5	ev. 29
30	E	3 55	♑	Low Sunday,	5 46	6 14	1 5	3 56	5 47	6 13	1 1	1 20
31	1	4 18	♑	Regulus sou. 9 23	5 44	6 16	1 54	4 56	5 45	6 15	1 50	2 20

RHODE ISLAND.

Settled in 1636, by English from Massachusetts; acceded to the Union in May, 1790; capitals, Providence and Newport. By the constitution recently adopted, the qualifications for voting, a freehold of $134, together with a residence in the State 1 year, and 6 months in the town, if no freehold, 2 years residence in the State and 6 months in the town, and payment of a dollar of tax or militia service. Area, 1,363 sq. miles. Pop. in 1840—108,830.

CONNECTICUT.

Settled in 1633, by English, from Massachusetts; acceded to the Union in January, 1788; capitals, New-Haven and Hartford. Residence of 6 months, or militia duty for a year, payment of tax or a freehold of the yearly value of $7—gives the right to vote.

Fourth Month, APRIL, 1845. 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	N. YORK. H. M.
New Moon	6	2 56 E.	2 44 E.
First Quarter	14	4 39 E.	4 27 E.
Full Moon	22	2 28 M.	2 16 M.
Third Quarter	28	6 36 E.	6 24 E.

FOR BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, UPPER CANADA, MICHIGAN, WISCON. AND IOWA.

FOR NEW YORK CITY, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DEC. S.	MOON'S PLACE.	Miscellaneous.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, BOSTON.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, NEW-YORK.
1	3	4 41	♒	Regulus sou. 9 19	5 43	6 17	2 35	6 16	5 44	6 16	2 32	3 40
2	4	5 4	♒	Jefferson b. 1743	5 41	6 19	3 11	7 46	5 43	6 17	3 9	5 10
3	5	5 27	♓	R. Raikes d. 1811	5 40	6 20	3 43	9 6	5 41	6 19	3 42	6 30
4	6	5 50	♓	Harrison d. 1841	5 39	6 21	4 13	10 4	5 40	6 20	4 13	7 28
5	7	6 13	♈		5 37	6 23	4 42	10 48	5 39	6 21	4 43	8 12
6	E	6 35	♈	☌ ☽ ♃. ☌ ☿ ♅.	5 36	6 24	sets.	11 31	5 37	6 23	sets.	8 55
7	2	6 58	♈		5 34	6 26	7 43	morn.	5 36	6 24	7 41	9 32
8	3	7 20	♉	Spica ♍ sou. 0 12	5 33	6 27	8 45	0 8	5 35	6 25	8 41	10 8
9	4	7 43	♉	☊ ☋. ☐ ☉ ☍.	5 32	6 28	9 43	0 44	5 33	6 27	9 39	10 41
10	5	8 5	□	Regulus sou. 8 44	5 30	6 30	10 37	1 17	5 32	6 28	10 32	11 15
11	6	8 27	□	☊ runs high,	5 29	6 31	11 26	1 51	5 31	6 29	11 22	11 47
12	7	8 49	□	☊ in apogee.	5 28	6 32	morn.	2 23	5 29	6 31	morn.	morn.
13	E	9 11	♋	3rd Sun. aft. Easter	5 26	6 34	0 11	3 0	5 28	6 32	0 6	0 24
14	2	9 32	♋		5 25	6 35	0 50	3 40	5 27	6 33	0 46	1 4
15	3	9 54	♋	Arcturus sou. 0 36	5 23	6 37	1 26	4 27	5 26	6 34	1 22	1 51
16	4	10 15	♌	Shakspeare b. 1564	5 22	6 38	1 58	5 31	5 24	6 36	1 55	2 55
17	5	10 36	♌	☿'s gr. elongation	5 21	6 39	2 27	6 51	5 23	6 37	2 26	4 15
18	6	10 57	♌		5 19	6 41	2 56	8 4	5 22	6 38	2 56	5 28
19	7	11 18	♍	Lexing. bat. 1775	5 18	6 42	3 25	9 8	5 20	6 40	3 25	6 32
20	E	11 38	♍	☉ enters ♉	5 17	6 43	3 55	9 56	5 19	6 41	3 56	7 20
21	2	11 59	♍	Spica ♍ sou. 11 17	5 15	6 45	4 57	10 39	5 18	6 42	4 30	8 3
22	3	12 19	♎		5 14	6 46	rises.	11 18	5 17	6 43	rises.	8 42
23	4	12 39	♎	St. George, ♍ Ω.	5 13	6 47	8 52	11 58	5 15	6 45	8 48	9 22
24	5	12 59	♎	☽ in perigee,	5 11	6 49	9 59	ev. 40	5 14	6 46	9 55	10 4
25	6	13 18	♏	St. Mark,	5 10	6 50	10 59	1 22	5 13	6 47	10 55	10 46
26	7	13 38	♏		5 9	6 52	11 51	2 7	5 12	6 48	11 47	11 31
27	E	13 57	♏	Rogation Sunday,	5 8	6 51	morn.	2 56	5 11	6 49	morn.	ev. 20
28	2	14 16	♒	☿ stationary.	5 6	6 54	0 35	3 49	5 9	6 51	0 32	1 13
29	3	14 34	♒		5 5	6 55	1 13	4 53	5 8	6 52	1 10	2 17
30	4	14 53	♓	Spica ♍ sou. 10 41	5 4	6 56	1 46	6 7	5 7	6 53	1 45	3 31

NEW-YORK.

Settled in 1614 by Dutch; submitted to the English in 1664; retaken by the Dutch in 1673, restored to the English in 1674; acceded to the Union in July, 1788; capital, Albany. One year's residence in the State and six months in the county gives the right to vote. Area, 46,200 sq. miles. Pop. in 1840—2,428,921.

NEW-JERSEY.

Settled in 1627, by Swedes; conquered by the Dutch in 1655; submitted to the English in 1664; acceded to the Union in December, 1787; capital Trenton. One year's residence in the State gives the right to vote. Area, 6,900 square miles. Population in 1840—373,306.

5th Vines most advanced have made shoots two feet long, and the largest leaves are three inches long. The latest now show their fruit buds and the shoots about 4 inches long. Weather pleasant during the week.

12th Vines continue to grow well. Leading shoots on the most forward vines four feet long. On the latest about 2½ inches; the fruit buds just showing well. Weather very cool during the week, with frosty nights and squalls of snow. Side shoots nipped off when eye above the bunches of fruit.

19 Weather cool, cloudy & showery nearly all the week. Vines most advanced have now shoot four & five feet long. Three least forward about one foot. Fine (strong) will be required if cold weather continues

2d. Vines continue to grow rapidly during the week, heather coming forward. Shoots in mail formed. Mild effect — Buds held as formerly now in the most backward ones. Light fires made every night.

May

3d. The Hot beds in the field pits now begun to open. ~~And then begin of letting note~~. Light fires are made every night: the house being rather damp during the night. Shoots 7 or 8 feet long on the most forward vines. All the lateral or spurs stopped two joints beyond the fruit. Every morning drops of water hung and every part of the leaves. The house open to the front during the day and every night with the Canvas.

9th Cool weather with frosts: Vines progress slowly. Some of the first berries nearly ripe. House shut early and light fires continued. Temp. 55 to 60 at night.

18th. Cold Storm — from North East. Light fire required to dispel damp. Drops of dew standing upon the leaves every morning — The most forward Vines have now the leaves all set and are large as bean. Those which broke last are just coming into bloom. Some bunches thinned off according to the strength of each vine, leaving 1 to 5 on each — The Vine which have made the greatest growth have already reached the top of the house about 12 feet.

19th Weather pleasant again.

24th. Weather pleasant but cool for the season: Continue to light fires at night. Vines exceedingly strong and the berries have swelled rapidly in size of the stalks. Laterals have now to be left at full length to prevent breaking the eyes, and the leading shoots

are now turned at the top of the
horn, and trained along the ridge.
The vine of the 24 grain ~~is good~~
~~now opening the flowers~~ and
the lateral vines have not yet
~~begun to bloom~~ ~~begun to swell~~
their fruit.

25th cool with slight frost } Thermo.
26th very cool for the season }
31 Pleasant, but cool, slight frost
on the morning of 30th + 31st.

Grapes now swelling rapidly, and
bunches in the most forward vines
have been thinned. They are now
the size of large peas. The fruit
on all the vines being yet covered
syringing. Fire have been lighted
on two a then of the coldest
nights. Owing to the vigor of
all the vines some of the main
layers are breaking near the top
notwithstanding the laterals have
not been recently topped.
Hoeing and earthing among the
vines are up to the present.

Fifth Month, MAY, 1845. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	N. YORK. H. M.
New Moon	6	5 14 M.	5 2 M.
First Quarter	14	9 25 M.	9 13 M.
Full Moon	21	11 14 M.	11 2 M.
Third Quarter	28	1 41 M.	1 29 M.

FOR BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, UPPER CANADA, MICHIGAN, WISCON. AND IOWA.

FOR NEW YORK CITY, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY. PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK	SUN'S DEC. N.	MOON'S PLACE.	Miscellaneous.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, BOSTON.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, NEW-YORK.
1	5	15 11	♓	Ascen. Sts. Philip	5 3	6 57	2 16	7 26	5 6	6 54	2 16	4 50
2	6	15 29	♓	[& James,	5 1	6 59	2 45	8 37	5 5	6 55	2 46	6 1
3	7	15 46	♈		5 0	7 0	3 14	9 35	5 4	6 56	3 15	6 59
4	☪	16 4	♈	Sunday aft. Ascen.	4 59	7 1	3 43	10 22	5 3	6 57	3 46	7 46
5	2	16 21	♉	Napoleon d. 1821,	4 58	7 2	4 15	11 6	5 2	6 58	4 19	8 30
6	3	16 38	♉		4 57	7 3	sets.	11 44	5 0	7 0	sets.	9 8
7	4	16 55	♊	A. Tr. Soc. Anni.	4 56	7 4	8 29	morn.	4 59	7 1	8 24	9 45
8	5	17 11	♊	Visible tran. of ♀.	4 54	7 6	9 20	0 21	4 58	7 2	9 16	10 20
9	6	17 27	♊	☐ ☉ ♄.	4 53	7 7	10 6	0 56	4 57	7 3	10 2	10 51
10	7	17 43	♋	☽ in apogee,	4 52	7 8	10 48	1 27	4 56	7 4	10 44	11 26
11	☪	17 58	♋	Whit-Sunday,	4 51	7 9	11 24	2 2	4 55	7 5	11 21	morn.
12	2	18 13	♌	Spica ♍ sou. 9 54	4 50	7 10	11 57	2 38	4 54	7 6	11 55	0 2
13	3	18 28	♌		4 49	7 11	morn.	3 16	4 53	7 7	morn.	0 40
14	4	18 43	♌	Arcturus sou. 10 38	4 48	7 12	0 27	4 2	4 52	7 8	0 25	1 26
15	5	18 57	♍		4 47	7 13	0 55	4 53	4 51	7 9	0 55	2 17
16	6	19 11	♍	Superior ☌ ☉ ♀.	4 46	7 14	1 23	5 58	4 50	7 10	1 23	3 22
17	7	19 24	♎	Spica ♍ sou. 9 34	4 45	7 15	1 52	7 8	4 49	7 11	1 53	4 32
18	☪	19 38	♎	Trinity Sunday,	4 44	7 16	2 22	8 11	4 48	7 12	2 24	5 35
19	2	19 51	♏		4 43	7 17	2 56	9 10	4 48	7 12	3 0	6 34
20	3	20 3	♏	Lafayette d. 1834	4 42	7 18	3 36	10 0	4 47	7 13	3 40	7 24
21	4	20 15	♐	☉ ent. ☐. ☽ ☍.	4 41	7 19	rises.	10 50	4 46	7 14	rises.	8 14
22	5	20 27	♐	☽ in per. ☽ r. low	4 40	7 20	8 45	11 34	4 45	7 15	8 40	8 58
23	6	20 39	♑		4 40	7 20	9 42	ev. 22	4 44	7 16	9 38	9 46
24	7	20 50	♑	Q. Victoria b. 1819	4 39	7 21	10 31	1 10	4 44	7 16	10 28	10 34
25	☪	21 1	♒	1st Sun. aft. Trini.	4 38	7 22	11 12	1 59	4 43	7 17	11 10	11 23
26	2	21 11	♒	J. Calvin d. 1564,	4 37	7 23	11 48	2 48	4 42	7 18	11 46	ev. 12
27	3	21 21	♒		4 36	7 24	morn.	3 41	4 41	7 19	morn.	1 5
28	4	21 31	♓	Wm. Pitt b. 1759,	4 36	7 24	0 19	4 39	4 41	7 19	0 19	2 3
29	5	21 41	♓	♄ stationary.	4 35	7 25	0 49	5 43	4 40	7 20	0 49	3 7
30	6	21 50	♈	Alex. Pope d. 1744	4 34	7 26	1 17	6 54	4 39	7 21	1 19	4 18
31	7	21 58	♈	Spica ♍ sou. 8 39,	4 34	7 26	1 46	7 56	4 39	7 21	1 49	5 20

PENNSYLVANIA.

Settled in 1682, by English; acceded to the Union in December, 1787; capital Harrisburg. One year's residence in the State and ten days in the election district, and payment of a state or county tax assessed ten days prior to an election gives the right to vote, except that citizens between 21 and 22 years of age need not pay a tax. Area, 43,960 sq. miles. Pop. in 1840—1,724,033.

DELAWARE.

Settled in 1627 by Swedes; granted to Wm. Penn in 1682; separated in 1703; acceded to the Union in Dec. 1787; capital Dover. Qualifications of voters the same as in Pennsylvania. Area, 2,068 sq. miles. Pop. in 1840—78,085.

Sixth Month, JUNE, 1845. 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	N. YORK. H. M.
New Moon	4	8 24 E.	8 12 E.
First Quarter	12	10 59 E.	10 47 E.
Full Moon	19	6 34 E.	6 22 E.
Third Quarter	26	10 43 M.	10 31 M.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DEC. N.	MOON'S PLACE.	Miscellaneous.	FOR BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, UPPER CANADA, MICHIGAN, WISCON. AND IOWA. Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, BOSTON.	FOR NEW YORK CITY, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS. Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, NEW YORK.
1	♑	22 6	☌☌	2d. Sun. aft. Trini.	4 33	7 27	2 17	8 58	4 38	7 22	2 21	6 22
2	2	22 14	☌☌		4 32	7 28	2 51	9 56	4 38	7 22	2 55	7 20
3	3	22 22	☐☌	☽ Ω.	4 32	7 28	3 28	10 42	4 37	7 23	3 33	8 6
4	4	22 29	☐☐	☿'s gr. elongation.	4 31	7 29	sets.	11 24	4 37	7 23	sets.	8 48
5	5	22 36	☐☐	☽ runs high,	4 31	7 29	8 3	12 0	4 36	7 24	7 59	9 24
6	6	22 42	△☐	☽ in apogee,	4 30	7 30	8 46	morn.	4 36	7 24	8 42	9 59
7	7	22 48	△△	Arcturus sou. 9 3,	4 30	7 30	9 25	0 35	4 35	7 25	9 21	10 34
8	♐	22 53	△△	3d. Sun. aft. Trini.	4 29	7 31	9 59	1 10	4 35	7 25	9 56	11 8
9	2	22 58	△△	S. L. Southard b.	4 29	7 31	10 29	1 44	4 34	7 26	10 27	11 42
10	3	23 3	☍△	[1787,	4 29	7 31	10 58	2 18	4 34	7 26	10 57	morn.
11	4	23 7	☍☍	St. Barnabas,	4 28	7 32	11 25	2 56	4 34	7 26	11 25	0 20
12	5	23 11	☍☍	N. Y. incorpo. 1665	4 28	7 32	11 53	3 35	4 33	7 27	11 53	0 59
13	6	23 15	☍☍	☿ south 4 0.	4 28	7 32	morn.	4 20	4 33	7 27	morn.	1 44
14	7	23 18	☍☍		4 27	7 33	0 21	5 13	4 33	7 27	0 23	2 37
15	♐	23 20	☍☍	4th Sun. aft. Trini.	4 27	7 33	0 52	6 16	4 33	7 27	0 55	3 40
16	2	23 22	☍☍	S. J. Mills d. 1818	4 27	7 33	1 28	7 21	4 33	7 27	1 32	4 45
17	3	23 24	☍☍	Bunk. H. bat. 1775	4 27	7 33	2 10	8 24	4 33	7 27	2 15	5 48
18	4	23 26	☍☍	Waterloo bat. 1815	4 27	7 33	3 0	9 26	4 32	7 28	3 6	6 50
19	5	23 27	☍☍	☽ runs low,	4 27	7 33	rises.	10 23	4 32	7 28	rises.	7 47
20	6	23 27	☍☍	☽ in perigee,	4 27	7 33	8 20	11 16	4 32	7 28	8 16	8 40
21	7	23 27	☍☍	☉ enters ♋.	4 27	7 33	9 7	ev. 10	4 32	7 28	9 3	9 34
22	♐	23 27	☍☍	5th Sun aft. Trini.	4 27	7 33	9 46	1 1	4 32	7 28	9 44	10 25
23	2	23 27	☍☍	Ahenside d. 1772,	4 27	7 33	10 20	1 48	4 32	7 28	10 19	11 12
24	3	23 25	☍☍	St. John Baptist,	4 27	7 33	10 51	2 38	4 32	7 28	10 51	ev. 2
25	4	23 24	☍☍	[1842,	4 27	7 33	11 21	3 27	4 33	7 27	11 22	0 51
26	5	23 22	☍☍	S. L. Southard died	4 27	7 33	11 50	4 17	4 33	7 27	11 52	1 41
27	6	23 20	☍☍	Antares sou. 9 56,	4 27	7 33	morn.	5 9	4 33	7 27	morn.	2 33
28	7	23 17	☍☍	Madison d. 1836,	4 28	7 32	0 21	6 8	4 33	7 27	0 24	3 32
29	♐	23 14	☍☍	St. Peter,	4 28	7 32	0 53	7 14	4 33	7 27	0 57	4 38
30	2	23 10	☍☍	☿ south 2 51.	4 28	7 32	1 29	8 20	4 33	7 27	1 34	5 44

MARYLAND.

Settled in 1634 by English; acceded to the Union in April, 1788; capital Annapolis. One year's residence in the State and six months in the county gives the right to vote. Area, 10,829 sq. miles. Pop. in 1840—469,232.

VIRGINIA.

Settled in 1607, by English; acceded to the Union in June, 1788; capital Richmond. The payment of a State tax within the year by a housekeeper who is head of a family, and has a year's residence, gives the right of voting to every citizen. Area, 64,000 sq. miles. Pop. in 1840—1,239,797.

June

7th Grapes continue to advance generally; but as yet of the very dry weather, the border has suffered from drought, and has slightly affected the vines. Weather keep warm during the week

14th Weather warm during the week with several refreshing showers which have greatly needed. The grapes just thinned have swelled up so rapidly that they have been thinned again. The season for mildew approaching the vines are looked over carefully and syringed with sulphur if any attacks the leaves. Air given early & freely in good weather, and to keep close up early & syringed

21. Weather fine during the week with refreshing showers. Vines advancing generally. The stoning

being now aboard over the
leeches have commenced them
2d Inch, as the grass but
little rain, that prevents House
shut in good season and mattes
Water & Sun syringed.
28th. Weather pleasant &
warm. Vines growing rapidly
but the frost sadly House
now. House shut up early
and Mattes well watered
& Sun occasionally syringed.

Feb 3d. A superb rain fell to day - the only rain of any which any great quantity has fell since winter.

5th Vines grow rapidly, and the leaves continue to push out. The house is still natural and Lyrigrand every evening.

10 Therm. 90°.
11th Therm 94°. } very warm.

12th The weather during the week has been exceedingly warm and dry. Copious supplies of water have been distributed over the walks, and thrown into the vineries with the syringe. The wood leaves now rapidly advanced and the grapes swelling well many of the laterals which had

been almost to grow to prevent the eyes from breaking, new ones cut off to two eyes. Therm 98°.

14th. Very warm Therm. 98° with a refreshing shower in the afternoon.

15 Therm. 96°.

16 " 90°.

19 Weather very warm. Watered again, from the excessive heat.

21st Excessively warm yesterday & today

22. Cooler. A heavy thunder shower last night, has greatly refreshed vegetation.

26 Weather cooler during the week. with some East winds since the rain the leaves have begun to smell more rapidly. The buds of the strongest growth have now had part of their laterals taken off beyond the 2nd growth, leaving the former shoot to prevent any danger of bursting the eyes on the lower part.

Seventh Month, JULY, 1845. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	N. YORK. H. M.
New Moon	4	11 46 M.	11 34 M.
First Quarter	12	9 38 M.	9 26 M.
Full Moon	19	1 19 M.	1 7 M.
Third Quarter	25	10 36 E.	10 24 E.

FOR BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, UPPER CANADA, MICHIGAN, WISCON. AND IOWA.

FOR NEW YORK CITY, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DEC. N.	MOON'S PLACE.	Miscellaneous.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, BOSTON.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, NEW YORK.
1	3	23 6	☐	Wyomin. mas. 1778	4 28	7 32	2 9	9 26	4 34	7 26	2 14	6 50
2	4	23 2	☐	Vi. B V M ☐ ☉ ♅.	4 29	7 31	2 54	10 18	4 34	7 26	2 59	7 42
3	5	22 57	♍	☽ in apogee.	4 29	7 31	3 43	11 2	4 34	7 26	3 48	8 26
4	6	22 52	♍	Independence,	4 29	7 31	sets.	11 43	4 35	7 25	sets.	9 7
5	7	22 47	♍	Superior ☌ ☉ ☿.	4 30	7 30	8 1	morn.	4 35	7 25	7 58	9 43
6	☾	22 41	♎	7th Sun. aft. Trini.	4 30	7 30	8 33	0 19	4 36	7 24	8 31	10 18
7	2	22 34	♎	Sheridan d. 1816,	4 31	7 29	9 2	0 54	4 36	7 24	9 1	10 51
8	3	22 28	♎		4 31	7 29	9 30	1 27	4 37	7 23	9 29	11 23
9	4	22 21	♏		4 32	7 28	9 57	1 59	4 37	7 23	9 57	11 56
10	5	22 13	♏	Columbus b. 1447,	4 32	7 28	10 24	2 32	4 38	7 22	10 25	morn.
11	6	22 5	♏	J Q Adams b. 1767	4 33	7 27	10 53	3 9	4 38	7 22	10 55	0 33
12	7	21 57	♐	♄ south 2 1,	4 34	7 26	11 26	3 51	4 39	7 21	11 29	1 15
13	☾	21 48	♐	8th Sun. aft. Trini.	4 34	7 26	morn.	4 37	4 39	7 21	morn	2 1
14	2	21 39	♐	Fr. Rev. com. 1789	4 35	7 25	0 3	5 30	4 40	7 20	0 8	2 54
15	3	21 30	♑	♅ stationary.	4 36	7 24	0 48	6 38	4 41	7 19	0 53	4 2
16	4	21 20	♑	☽ runs low.	4 36	7 24	1 41	7 50	4 41	7 19	1 47	5 14
17	5	21 10	♑		4 37	7 23	2 43	9 4	4 42	7 18	2 49	6 28
18	6	21 0	♑	☽ in perigee.	4 38	7 22	3 54	10 10	4 43	7 17	3 59	7 34
19	7	20 49	♒	☿ south 2 31,	4 39	7 21	rises.	11 7	4 44	7 16	rises.	8 31
20	☾	20 38	♒	9th Sun. aft. Trini.	4 40	7 20	8 17	11 58	4 44	7 16	8 15	9 22
21	2	20 26	♓	♂ stationary.	4 40	7 20	8 50	ev. 48	4 45	7 15	8 50	10 12
22	3	20 14	♓	☉ enters ♌,	4 41	7 19	9 21	1 33	4 46	7 14	9 22	10 57
23	4	20 2	♈		4 42	7 18	9 52	2 18	4 47	7 13	9 53	11 42
24	5	19 50	♈	S. Boliver b. 1783,	4 43	7 17	10 23	3 1	4 48	7 12	10 25	ev. 25
25	6	19 37	♈	St. James	4 44	7 16	10 55	3 44	4 49	7 11	10 59	1 8
26	7	19 24	♉	St. Anne,	4 45	7 15	11 30	4 31	4 49	7 11	11 34	1 55
27	☾	19 10	♉	10th Sun. af. Trini.	4 46	7 14	morn.	5 21	4 50	7 10	morn.	2 45
28	2	18 56	♊	Vega south 10 5,	4 47	7 13	0 9	6 27	4 51	7 9	0 14	3 51
29	3	18 42	♊	☽ runs high,	4 48	7 12	0 52	7 38	4 52	7 8	0 57	5 2
30	4	18 28	♊	Wm. Penn d. 1718	4 49	7 11	1 39	8 53	4 53	7 7	1 45	6 17
31	5	18 13	♋	☽ in apogee,	4 50	7 10	2 31	9 58	4 54	7 6	2 36	7 22

NORTH CAROLINA.

Settled in 1650 by English; acceded to the Union November 21, 1789; capital Raleigh; every citizen of the State one year may vote for a member of the House of Commons, but must own fifty acres of land to vote for a Senator. Area, 48,000 sq. miles. Pop. in 1840—753,419.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Settled in 1689, by English; acceded to the Union, May 23, 1788; capital, Columbia; voters, residents of the State two year's, and six months of the district where voting; Area, 24,000 square miles. Population in 1840—594,398.

Eighth Month, AUGUST, 1845. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	N. YORK. H. M.
New Moon	3	2 41 M.	2 29 M.
First Quarter	10	5 57 E.	5 45 E.
Full Moon	17	8 33 M.	8 21 M.
Third Quarter	24	1 43 M.	1 31 M.

FOR BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, UPPER CANADA, MICHIGAN, WISCON. AND IOWA.

FOR NEW YORK CITY, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK	SUN'S DEC. N.	MOON'S PLACE.	Miscellaneous.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, BOSTON.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, NEW-YORK.
1	6	17 58	♑	□ ☉ ♃.	4 51	7 9	3 25	10 44	4 55	7 5	3 30	8 8
2	7	17 42	♑	♄ south 0 33,	4 52	7 8	4 22	11 24	4 56	7 4	4 26	8 48
3	E	17 27	♒	11th Sun aft. Trini.	4 53	7 7	sets.	11 58	4 57	7 3	sets.	9 22
4	2	17 11	♒		4 54	7 6	7 34	morn.	4 58	7 2	7 33	9 56
5	3	16 55	♍	♂ south 1 19,	4 56	7 4	8 2	0 32	4 59	7 1	8 2	10 28
6	4	16 38	♍	Transfiguration,	4 57	7 3	8 29	1 4	5 0	7 0	8 30	10 59
7	5	16 21	♎	Vega south 9 26,	4 58	7 2	8 58	1 35	5 1	6 59	9 0	11 32
8	6	16 4	♎	♂ ☉ ♄.	4 59	7 1	9 28	2 8	5 3	6 57	9 32	morn.
9	7	15 47	♏	Altair south 10 29	5 0	7 0	10 3	2 41	5 4	6 56	10 7	0 5
10	E	15 30	♏	St. Lawrence ☊ ☌	5 1	6 59	10 44	3 20	5 5	6 55	10 49	0 44
11	2	15 12	♏		5 3	6 57	11 32	4 3	5 6	6 54	11 37	1 27
12	3	14 54	♐	☽ runs low,	5 4	6 56	morn.	4 57	5 7	6 53	morn.	2 21
13	4	14 36	♐	Q Adelaide b. 1792	5 5	6 55	0 28	6 4	5 8	6 52	0 34	3 28
14	5	14 17	♑		5 6	6 54	1 33	7 28	5 9	6 51	1 38	4 52
15	6	13 59	♑	☿'s gr. elongation,	5 7	6 53	2 43	8 53	5 10	6 50	2 48	6 17
16	7	13 40	♒	Choc, mis. es. 1818	5 9	6 51	3 58	9 59	5 12	6 48	4 2	7 23
17	E	13 20	♒	13th Sun aft. Trini.	5 10	6 50	rises.	10 57	5 13	6 47	rises.	8 21
18	2	13 1	♓	☌ ☉ ♂. ☌ ♀ ☿,	5 11	6 49	7 19	11 44	5 14	6 46	7 19	9 8
19	3	12 42	♓	♄ south 11 17,	5 13	6 47	7 50	ev. 30	5 15	6 45	7 51	9 54
20	4	12 22	♈		5 14	6 46	8 22	1 13	5 16	6 44	8 24	10 37
21	5	12 2	♈	Wm. J. V. b. 1765	5 15	6 45	8 54	1 53	5 18	6 42	8 58	11 17
22	6	11 42	♉	♂ south 11 50,	5 16	6 44	9 29	2 32	5 19	6 41	9 33	11 56
23	7	11 21	♉	☉ enters ♍ ☊ ☌.	5 18	6 42	10 7	3 11	5 20	6 40	10 12	ev. 35
24	E	11 1	□	St. Bartholomew,	5 19	6 41	10 49	3 51	5 21	6 39	10 54	1 15
25	2	10 40	□		5 20	6 40	11 35	4 36	5 23	6 37	11 40	2 0
26	3	10 19	□	☽ runs high,	5 22	6 38	morn.	5 36	5 24	6 36	morn.	3 0
27	4	9 58	♊	☽ in apogee,	5 23	6 37	0 25	6 55	5 25	6 35	0 30	4 19
28	5	9 37	♊	St. Augustine,	5 24	6 36	1 18	8 16	5 26	6 34	1 23	5 40
29	6	9 16	♋	St. J. Bap. behead.	5 26	6 34	2 11	9 27	5 28	6 32	2 19	6 51
30	7	8 54	♋	♃ stationary,	5 27	6 33	3 13	10 15	5 29	6 31	3 16	7 39
31	E	8 33	♌	15th Sun. af. Trini.	5 28	6 32	4 12	10 57	5 30	6 30	4 15	8 21

GEORGIA.

Settled in 1733, by English; acceded to the Union January 2,1788, capital, Milledgeville; voters, citizens of the State and six months resident of county where voting, and have paid taxes. Area, 60,000 square miles. Population in 1840—691,392.

ALABAMA.

Settled in 1713, by French, admitted into the Union in 1820; capital, Tuscaloosa; voters, citizens of the United States, one year resident in the State, and three months in the county where he shall offer to vote. Area, 50,875 square miles. Population in 1840—590,756.

Aug 1st. The berries of the Black Hamburgh, which stands just into south in the centre of the vinery are beginning to color. One bunch set out for the Black Prince has proved a white grape, and the berries are now very translucent and coloring beautifully, to ripen in two weeks. House close and well watered, with water. Wood now begins to ripen well in the lower part of the new wood.

9th. The berries continue to color well, and even those on the latest vines are nearly all of a reddish hue. One bunch of the Esperione however, has just begun to change. The white grape also seems to ripen so well as to crack in some of the berries; it appears a character of some sort. The vine supposed to be Peters (Vert.) has not all the berries uniformly colored, some yet

been quit green.
The bees continue to thin well and the wood appears pretty home stock rather cool and not quit so liberally indued as last week.

16th. The bees have now attained a very even dark red, except the S Peters and the Espeuine, the latter not running almost green. The main shoots are all nailed in to keep at full length, to keep the eyes from breaking. Owing to the cyder of the time. The early part of the week was accompanied with a heavy rain, since which the bees have apparently smelled more rapidly. Weather pleasant, with rather cool nights for the season.

28. Weather very warm during the week, with showers. Grapes continue to color well except the Isabella which has just begun to turn. Some Shoots of Concord early and the Walker ripened. The begin to acquire a good color, and ripen well.

29 Very cool for the season 56° in Open air.

30 very cool again. 53°. Many frosts.

31. Weather cool down the last week. Grapes continue to color well, and some of the blacks handsomely. Some quite to ripe size. The Isabellas yet unripe, only partially colored. The vines have made a good growth and the wood ripened well. Some shot early, and well matured early Nights.

Left 7 Months cost during the
Sick. Shafe caution to color. —

Ninth Month, SEPTEMBER, 1845. 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	N. YORK. H. M.
New Moon	1	4 51 E.	4 39 E.
First Quarter	9	0 40 M.	0 28 M.
Full Moon	15	5 29 E.	5 17 E.
Third Quarter	23	7 42 M.	7 30 M.

FOR BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, UPPER CANADA, MICHIGAN, WISCON. AND IOWA.

FOR NEW YORK CITY, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK	SUN'S DEC. N.	MOON'S PLACE.	Miscellaneous.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, BOSTON.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon RISES.	HIGH WATER, NEW YORK.
1	2	8 11	♍	4 south 3 54,	5 30	6 30	5 12	11 32	5 32	6 28	5 14	8 56
2	3	7 49	♍	Lon. b. 1666, O. S.	5 31	6 29	sets.	morn.	5 33	6 27	sets.	9 30
3	4	7 27	♎	♂ south 10 52,	5 33	6 27	7 2	0 6	5 34	6 26	7 4	10 1
4	5	7 5	♎	4 south 10 10,	5 34	6 26	7 33	0 37	5 35	6 25	7 35	10 33
5	6	6 43	♎		5 35	6 25	8 6	1 9	5 37	6 23	8 10	11 6
6	7	6 20	♏	Lafayette b. 1757,	5 37	6 23	8 45	1 42	5 38	6 22	8 50	11 41
7	E	5 58	♏	Han. More d. 1833	5 38	6 22	9 30	2 17	5 39	6 21	9 35	morn.
8	2	5 35	♐	Na. of B. V. Mary	5 39	6 21	10 22	2 56	5 41	6 19	10 28	0 20
9	3	5 12	♐	◍ runs low,	5 41	6 19	11 22	3 39	5 42	6 18	11 27	1 3
10	4	4 50	♑	Erie battle, 1813,	5 42	6 18	morn.	4 34	5 43	6 17	morn	1 58
11	5	4 27	♑	Inferior ☌ ☉ ☿,	5 44	6 16	0 28	5 47	5 45	6 15	0 33	3 11
12	6	4 4	♒	◍ in perigee,	5 45	6 15	1 39	7 18	5 46	6 14	1 43	4 42
13	7	3 41	♒		5 46	6 14	2 51	8 44	5 47	6 13	2 51	6 8
14	E	3 18	♓	Moscow b. 1812,	5 48	6 12	4 4	9 49	5 49	6 11	4 6	7 13
15	2	2 55	♓	Sur. of N. Y. 1776	5 49	6 11	rises.	10 40	5 50	6 10	rises.	8 4
16	3	2 32	♈	Fomal. sou. 11 5.	5 51	6 9	6 19	11 28	5 51	6 9	6 21	8 52
17	4	2 8	♈	♂ south 9 51,	5 52	6 8	6 52	ev. 8	5 53	6 7	6 54	9 32
18	5	1 45	♉		5 54	6 6	7 26	0 47	5 54	6 6	7 30	10 11
19	6	1 22	♉	♂ stationary.	5 55	6 5	8 3	1 25	5 55	6 5	8 8	10 49
20	7	0 59	♉	☿ stationary,	5 56	6 4	8 41	2 1	5 57	6 3	8 49	11 25
21	E	0 35	♊	St. Matthew,	5 58	6 2	9 29	2 38	5 58	6 2	9 35	ev. 2
22	2	N. 12	♊	☉ en. ♎. ◍ r. high	5 59	6 1	10 18	3 16	5 59	6 1	10 23	0 40
23	3	S. 12	♋		6 1	5 59	11 10	4 0	6 1	5 59	11 15	1 24
24	4	0 35	♋	◍ in apogee,	6 2	5 58	morn.	4 53	6 2	5 58	morn.	2 17
25	5	0 58	♋	Fomal. sou. 10 30,	6 4	5 56	0 5	6 9	6 3	5 57	0 10	3 33
26	6	1 22	♌		6 5	5 55	1 2	7 32	6 5	5 55	1 6	4 56
27	7	1 45	♌	☿'s gr. elongation,	6 6	5 54	2 1	8 46	6 6	5 54	2 4	6 10
28	E	2 9	♍	19th Sun aft. Trini.	6 8	5 52	3 1	9 44	6 7	5 53	3 3	7 8
29	2	2 32	♍	St. Michael,	6 9	5 51	4 2	10 24	6 9	5 51	4 3	7 48
30	3	2 55	♍	St. Jerome.	6 11	5 49	5 5	11 0	6 10	5 50	5 5	8 24

MISSISSIPPI.

Settled in 1716, by French, admitted into the Union in 1817; voters, citizens of the United States, one year resident in the State, and in the county six months, and have done military duty, or paid taxes; capital, Jackson. Area, 45,375 square miles. Pop. in 1840—375,651.

LOUSIANA.

Settled in 1699 by French, purchased of France in 1803; admitted into the Union in 1812; voter to reside one year in the county and paid taxes within the last six months; capital, New Orleans. Area, 48,000 square miles. Population in 1840—352,411.

Tenth Month, OCTOBER, 1845. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	N. YORK. H. M.
New Moon	1	6 15 M.	6 3 M.
First Quarter	8	6 47 M.	6 35 M.
Full Moon	15	5 12 M.	5 0 M.
Third Quarter	23	3 30 M.	3 18 M.
New Moon	30	6 58 E.	6 46 E.

FOR BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, UPPER CANADA, MICHIGAN, WISCON. AND IOWA.

FOR NEW YORK CITY, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DEC. S.	MOON'S PLACE.	Miscellaneous.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon SETS.	HIGH WATER, BOSTON.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon SETS.	HIGH WATER, NEW YORK.
1	4	3 19	♎	☿ ☉ ♅.	6 12	5 48	sets.	11 33	6 11	5 49	sets.	8 57
2	5	3 42	♎	Andre execu. 1780	6 14	5 46	6 7	morn.	6 13	5 47	6 11	9 32
3	6	4 5	♏		6 15	5 45	6 45	0 8	6 14	5 46	6 49	10 6
4	7	4 29	♏	♄ south 8 6. ◍ ☊.	6 16	5 44	7 29	0 42	6 15	5 45	7 34	10 42
5	E	4 52	♐	20th Sun. af. Trin.	6 18	5 42	8 19	1 18	6 17	5 43	8 25	11 20
6	2	5 15	♐	◍ runs low.	6 19	5 41	9 17	1 56	6 18	5 42	9 22	morn.
7	3	5 38	♑	7 ☀'s south 2 35.	6 21	5 39	10 20	2 38	6 19	5 41	10 26	0 2
8	4	6 1	♑	◍ in perigee.	6 22	5 38	11 28	3 27	6 21	5 39	11 33	0 51
9	5	6 24	♒		6 23	5 37	morn.	4 26	6 22	5 38	morn.	1 50
10	6	6 46	♒	Fomal. sou. 9 31	6 25	5 35	0 38	5 39	6 23	5 37	0 42	3 3
11	7	7 9	♓	Bahamas dis. 1492.	6 26	5 34	1 49	7 10	6 25	5 35	1 51	4 34
12	E	7 32	♓	21st Sun. af. Trin.	6 28	5 32	2 59	8 30	6 26	5 34	3 0	5 54
13	2	7 54	♓	☽ south 8 24.	6 29	5 31	4 8	9 33	6 27	5 33	4 8	6 57
14	3	8 17	♈		6 30	5 30	5 16	10 20	6 29	5 31	5 15	7 44
15	4	8 39	♈	7 ☀'s south 2 4	6 32	5 28	rises.	11 5	6 30	5 30	rises.	8 29
16	5	9 1	♉	♄ stationary.	6 33	5 27	5 58	11 44	6 31	5 29	6 3	9 8
17	6	9 23	♉	Burgoy. sur. 1777.	6 35	5 25	6 38	ev. 23	6 33	5 27	6 43	9 47
18	7	9 45	♊	St. Luke.	6 36	5 24	7 22	1 0	6 34	5 26	7 27	10 24
19	E	10 7	♊	Cornwal. sur. 1781	6 37	5 23	8 10	1 35	6 35	5 25	8 15	10 59
20	2	10 28	♊	☽ south 8 5.	6 39	5 21	9 1	2 10	6 37	5 23	9 6	11 34
21	3	10 50	♋		6 40	5 20	9 55	2 47	6 38	5 22	10 0	ev. 11
22	4	11 11	♋	◍ in apogee.	6 42	5 18	10 51	3 28	6 39	5 21	10 55	0 52
23	5	11 32	♌	☉ enters ♏.	6 43	5 17	11 48	4 17	6 40	5 20	11 52	1 41
24	6	11 53	♌	Fomal. sou. 8 26.	6 44	5 16	morn.	5 19	6 42	5 18	morn.	2 43
25	7	12 14	♌	7 ☀'s south 1 24.	6 46	5 14	0 47	6 38	6 43	5 17	0 50	4 2
26	E	12 34	♍	Superior ☌ ☉ ☿.	6 47	5 13	1 47	7 51	6 44	5 16	1 49	5 15
27	2	12 55	♍		6 48	5 12	2 48	8 55	6 45	5 15	2 49	6 19
28	3	13 15	♎	Sts. Simon & Jude.	6 50	5 10	3 52	9 43	6 47	5 13	3 52	7 7
29	4	13 35	♎	☿ ☉ ♃.	6 51	5 9	4 58	10 24	6 48	5 12	4 56	7 48
30	5	13 54	♏	7 ☀'s south 1 5.	6 52	5 8	sets.	11 2	6 49	5 11	sets.	8 26
31	6	14 14	♏	♅ south 9 46. ◍ ☋	6 54	5 6	5 23	11 40	6 50	5 10	5 28	9 4

TENNESSEE.

Settled in 1765 by emigrants from North Carolina and Virginia; admitted into the Union in 1796; voters, cittzens of the United States, and six months resident in the county where voting; capital, Nashville. Area, 40,000 square miles. Population in 1840—829,210.

KENTUCKY.

Settled in 1775 by Virginians; admitted into the Union in 1792; voters, two years resident in the State, and in the county where offering to vote, one year preceding the election; capital, Frankfort. Area 42,000 square miles. Population in 1840 1779,828.

Eleventh Month, NOVEMBER, 1845. 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	N. YORK. H. M.
First Quarter	6	1 31 E.	1 19 E.
Full Moon	13	8 11 E.	7 59 E.
Third Quarter	21	11 42 E.	11 30 E.
New Moon	29	6 57 M.	6 45 M.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DEC. S.	MOON'S PLACE.	Miscellaneous.	FOR BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, UPPER CANADA, MICHIGAN, WISCON. AND IOWA. Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon SETS.	HIGH WATER, BOSTON.	FOR NEW YORK CITY, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY. PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS. Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon SETS.	HIGH WATER, NEW-YORK.
1	7	14 33	♐	All Saints day,	6 55	5 5	6 12	morn.	6 52	5 8	6 18	9 42
2	E	14 52	♐	24th Sun. af. Trini.	6 56	5 4	7 9	0 18	6 53	5 7	7 15	10 24
3	2	15 11	♑	☽ in perigee,	6 57	5 3	8 12	1 0	6 54	5 6	8 18	11 6
4	3	15 30	♑	☐ ☉ ♄	6 59	5 1	9 20	1 42	6 55	5 5	9 25	11 53
5	4	15 48	♑	Powder Plot 1605,	7 0	5 0	10 30	2 29	6 56	5 4	10 34	morn.
6	5	16 6	♒	♃ south 11 6.	7 1	4 59	11 40	3 20	6 58	5 2	11 43	0 44
7	6	16 24	♒		7 2	4 58	morn.	4 18	6 59	5 1	morn.	1 42
8	7	16 41	♓	☿ south 7 21,	7 3	4 57	0 49	5 30	7 0	5 0	0 51	2 54
9	E	16 59	♓	25th Sun. af. Trini.	7 5	4 55	1 57	6 50	7 1	4 59	1 58	4 14
10	2	17 16	♈	Milton, died, 1674,	7 6	4 54	3 4	8 4	7 2	4 58	3 4	5 28
11	3	17 32	♈		7 7	4 53	4 10	9 9	7 3	4 57	4 8	6 33
12	4	17 48	♉	♅ south 8 58,	7 8	4 52	5 14	10 1	7 4	4 56	5 12	7 25
13	5	18 5	♉	☽ visibly eclipsed,	7 9	4 51	rises.	10 45	7 5	4 55	rises.	8 9
14	6	18 20	♉	C. Carrol d. 1832,	7 10	4 50	5 15	11 25	7 6	4 54	5 20	8 49
15	7	18 36	♊		7 11	4 49	6 2	ev. 5	7 7	4 53	6 7	9 29
16	E	18 51	♊	26th Sun. af. Trini.	7 13	4 47	6 52	0 41	7 8	4 52	6 57	10 5
17	2	19 5	♋		7 14	4 46	7 45	1 15	7 9	4 51	7 50	10 39
18	3	19 20	♋	Betel. sou. 1 58,	7 15	4 45	8 40	1 48	7 10	4 50	8 45	11 12
19	4	19 34	♌	☽ in apogee.	7 16	4 44	9 37	2 24	7 11	4 49	9 41	11 48
20	5	19 47	♌	♃ south 10 5,	7 17	4 43	10 35	3 2	7 12	4 48	10 38	ev. 26
21	6	20 1	♌	7 ✳'s south 11 34,	7 18	4 42	11 33	3 45	7 13	4 47	11 35	1 9
22	7	20 14	♍	☉ enters ♐.	7 19	4 41	morn.	4 34	7 14	4 46	morn.	1 58
23	E	20 26	♍	27th Sun. af. Trini.	7 20	4 40	0 33	5 36	7 15	4 45	0 34	3 0
24	2	20 38	♎		7 20	4 40	1 34	6 48	7 16	4 44	1 34	4 12
25	3	20 50	♎	N. Y. evac. 1783	7 21	4 39	2 37	7 52	7 16	4 44	2 37	5 16
26	4	21 2	♎	7 ✳'s south 11 15,	7 22	4 38	3 43	8 55	7 17	4 43	3 41	6 19
27	5	21 13	♏	♃ south 9 34, ☊ Ω.	7 23	4 37	4 52	9 46	7 18	4 42	4 49	7 10
28	6	21 23	♏		7 24	4 36	6 1	10 32	7 19	4 41	5 57	7 56
29	7	21 34	♐	[Sunday.	7 24	4 36	sets.	11 17	7 20	4 40	sets.	8 41
30	E	21 43	♐	St. Andrew Advent	7 25	4 35	5 56	morn.	7 20	4 40	6 2	9 25

OHIO.

Settled in 1788, by emigrants principally from New England; admitted into the Union in 1802; voters one year resident in the State preceding the election; having paid or been charged with state or county tax; captal, Columbus. Area, 39,000 sq. miles. Pop. in 1840—1,519,467.

INDIANA.

Settled in 1730, by French, admitted into the Union in 1816; voter, one year resident in the State preceding the election, entitled to vote in county of residence; capital, Indianapolis. Area, 36,000 square miles. Population in 1840—685,866.

Twelfth Month, DECEMBER, 1845. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H.	M.	N. YORK. H.	M.
First Quarter	5	10	8 E.	9	56 E.
Full Moon	13	1	59 E.	1	47 E.
Third Quarter	21	6	43 E	6	31 E.
New Moon	28	6	9 E.	5	57 E.

FOR BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, UPPER CANADA, MICHIGAN, WISCON. AND IOWA.

FOR NEW YORK CITY, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DEC. S.	MOON'S PLACE.	Miscellaneous.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon SETS.	HIGH WATER, BOSTON.	Sun RISES.	Sun SETS.	Moon SETS.	HIGH WATER, NEW YORK.
1	2	21 53	♍	☽ in perigee.	7 26	4 34	7 5	0 1	7 21	4 39	7 10	10 11
2	3	22 2	♍	♃ south 9 13.	7 27	4 33	8 17	0 47	7 22	4 38	8 21	10 57
3	4	22 10	♒	7 ☀'s south 10 47.	7 27	4 33	9 29	1 33	7 22	4 38	9 33	11 46
4	5	22 18	♒	Aldeba. sou. 11 32	7 28	4 32	10 40	2 22	7 23	4 37	10 43	morn.
5	6	22 26	♓		7 29	4 31	11 49	3 13	7 23	4 37	11 51	0 37
6	7	22 33	♓	Van Buren b 1782	7 29	4 31	morn.	4 8	7 24	4 36	morn.	1 32
7	E	22 40	♈	2d Sun in Advent.	7 30	4 30	0 56	5 6	7 24	4 36	0 56	2 30
8	2	22 47	♈	♃ south 8 48.	7 30	4 30	2 2	6 15	7 25	4 35	2 1	3 39
9	3	22 52	♉	Milton born 1608	7 31	4 29	3 6	7 24	7 25	4 35	3 4	4 48
10	4	22 58	♉	☿'s gr. elong. ☽ ♂	7 31	4 29	4 8	8 34	7 26	4 34	4 5	5 58
11	5	23 3	♉	7 ☀'s south 10 16	7 31	4 29	5 8	9 35	7 26	4 34	5 5	6 59
12	6	23 7	♊		7 32	4 28	6 5	10 24	7 26	4 34	6 1	7 48
13	7	23 12	♊	☽ runs high.	7 32	4 28	rises.	11 8	7 27	4 33	rises.	8 32
14	E	23 15	♊	Wash. died 1799	7 32	4 28	5 37	11 47	7 27	4 33	5 42	9 11
15	2	23 18	♋	♅ stationary.	7 33	4 27	6 31	ev. 25	7 27	4 33	6 36	9 49
16	3	23 21	♋	Great fire N Y 1835	7 33	4 27	7 28	0 58	7 27	4 33	7 32	10 22
17	4	23 23	♌		7 33	4 27	8 25	1 33	7 27	4 33	8 28	10 57
18	5	23 25	♌	☿ stationary.	7 33	4 27	9 23	2 7	7 28	4 32	9 25	11 31
19	6	23 26	♍	♂ ♀ ♄.	7 33	4 27	10 21	2 42	7 28	4 32	10 23	ev. 6
20	7	23 27	♍	♀'s gr. elongation.	7 33	4 27	11 20	3 20	7 28	4 32	11 21	0 44
21	E	23 27	♎	☉ ent. ♈. ☐ ☉ ♂	7 33	4 27	morn.	3 59	7 28	4 32	morn.	1 23
22	2	23 27	♎	[St. Thomas.	7 33	4 27	0 21	4 44	7 28	4 32	0 21	2 8
23	3	23 27	♎	7 ☀'s south 9 28.	7 33	4 27	1 24	5 41	7 28	4 32	1 23	3 5
24	4	23 26	♏		7 33	4 27	2 29	6 51	7 28	4 32	2 27	4 15
25	5	23 24	♏	Christmas.	7 33	4 27	3 36	8 0	7 27	4 33	3 33	5 24
26	6	23 22	♐	St. Stephen.	7 33	4 27	4 44	9 8	7 27	4 33	4 40	6 32
27	7	23 20	♐	St. John.	7 33	4 27	5 51	10 5	7 27	4 33	5 46	7 29
28	E	23 17	♑	Innocents.	7 32	4 28	sets.	10 56	7 27	4 33	sets.	8 20
29	2	23 13	♑	☽ in perigee.	7 32	4 28	5 53	11 46	7 27	4 33	5 57	9 10
30	3	23 9	♒		7 32	4 28	7 8	morn.	7 26	4 34	7 12	10 2
31	4	23 5	♒	7 ☀'s south 8 56	7 32	4 28	8 23	0 83	7 26	4 34	8 25	10 48

ILLINOIS.

Settled in 1749 by French, admitted into the Union in 1818; voters, resident in the State six months, but can only vote in the county where actually residing; capital, Springfield. Area, 52,000 square miles. Population in 1840—476,183.

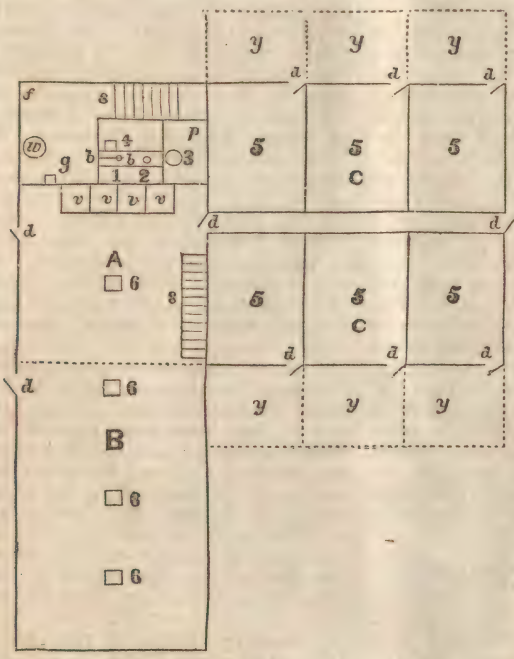
MISSOURI.

Settled in 1763 by French, admitted into the Union in 1820; voters, citizens of the United States, one year resident in the State next preceding the election, and three months in the county capital, Jefferson City. Area 60,000 square miles. Population in 1840—383,702.

A PIGGERY.

In constructing a piggery, I went upon the principle that a judicious outlay of capital upon a farm in necessary buildings or other improvements, increases in a much greater ratio than the interest, the productiveness of the capital already invested; and also, that to farm profitably, there must be a regular system in the management of every branch of business. Thus, there should be a place for horses, carriages, harness, grain, and hay, all under one roof if possible; and in like manner, for all other kinds of stock; and in particular, a place where we can keep swine, from the pig to the porker, with all their feed convenient and at hand.

A PIGGERY.—FIG. 1.



A. B., front, 60 feet by 20, the part A, 2 stories, or 13 feet posts; the other part, C. C., rear for pens, 30 feet square, 7 feet posts; 5, 5, &c., pens 13 by 10, alley 4 feet wide; *v*, *v*, *v*, *v*, vats on a level with pens; 1, safety-valve; 2, steam-pipe; 3, supply-barrel to boiler *b*; *f*, furnace; *p*, platform, part over boiler; 4, chimney, 8 inch stove-pipe, with damper; *t*, drain; *w*, water-cistern; *g*, door to cellar; *s s*, stairs; *d*, *d*, doors; 6, 6, &c., scuttles to cellar; *y*, *y*, &c., yards to pens.

The piggery is designed for fattening from 50 to 60 pigs annually, and the fixtures have been made with that reference. By the annexed plan, it will be seen that it has a front of 60 by 20 feet; the first 30 feet having 13 feet posts, the other 30 feet but 7 feet posts. The first floor presents a room 50 by 20 feet, 10 feet from one end being taken for a boiling-room, or rather for a furnace and boiler, as all the cooking is done on the floor which is on a level with the pens. The rear is 30 feet square, 6 feet posts, an alley 4 feet wide through the centre. There are 3 pens on each side, 10 by 13 feet, each pen will accommodate 7 large hogs, or 8 middling sized ones, while fattening.

Under the main building is a cellar 20 by 60, 8 feet deep, 10 feet from the east, and is walled out and no floor laid over it. Here is a boiler made from sheet-iron, not so thick as boiler-iron, but a medium between that and stove-pipe iron, 6 feet long and 24 inches in diameter, set in brick-work. It has a safety-valve, and water and steam-cocks, &c., and is capable of working 45 inches, but is never used beyond 18 or 20. The steam is carried from the boiler to a series of vats on the floor adjoining, constructed as

follows: The outside is of 2 inch pine plank, 12 feet long in the clear, grooved, matched, and keyed together into one bin or vat 3 feet deep, and 4 feet wide. It is divided into four equal parts by tight partitions of the same material, so that we have 4 vats 3 feet deep, 3 feet wide, and 4 feet long, holding about 7 barrels of liquid, or 22 bushels of vegetables. All the food is cooked in these vats by the steam, and fed thence to the hogs. All unnecessary labor is saved, as the food does not have to be handled after filling the vats until it is fed out.

The building is double-boarded, the floor over the cellar is lined and has scuttles. The hog-pen is also double-boarded; the front fitted with swing-doors, so that the hog can go out and in at pleasure, and still keep the building warm. Over each door is a window 6 lighted of 7 by 9 glass; attached to each pen is a yard 12 feet square. Two of the pens have double doors, and can be used for tying up cattle. A floor is laid overhead, which gives a fine room for storing soft-corn or other food. The second story is very valuable for a storage room. The cellar will hold a large quantity of roots and apples. Thus we have a place to keep our hogs and their feed, whether green or dry, and prepare it all under the same roof. The piggery has been in operation four years, and has fully answered our expectations in every particular. T. C. PETERS.

Darien, N. Y.

BREEDS OF SWINE.

The best formed hog is the Berkshire. This breed can be had of a medium, or large size, as is most desired; they weighing when full grown and fattened, from 300 to 700 lbs. They mature early; are hardy, thrifty, good breeders, and nurses; are fine in their points; will cut the best of fat pork on their sides and *clear* of *lean*, while their shoulders and hams have much *less fat* upon them than other breeds, and are of course more valuable for smoking, abounding, as they do, in juicy, tender, lean meat. The Berkshire will live well on grass, pumpkins, apples, and roots; and fat with great avidity on corn or other grain. To all these merits they unite that of being first-rate travellers, which is a very important quality at the West, where they are obliged to drive hundreds of hogs every year a great distance to market. For the most complete and accurate account of this superior breed of Swine, see American Agriculturist, Vol. I., page 71.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This noble and beneficent Society received in 1843, $6,080, and expended principally in premiums $3,080, leaving a balance on hand, January, 1844, of $3000 for investment. Any person can become a Member by paying $1 annually, or a Life Member for $50. John P. Beekman, of Kinderhook, President for 1844: Henry O'Reilly, of Albany, Recording Secretary; B. P. Johnson, of Rome, Corresponding Secretary. It holds monthly meetings of its Executive Committee at the Old State House, Albany. The Annual Exhibition for 1844 held at Poughkeepsie in September. It was a splendid affair, with a great show of several hundred head of the different varieties of Stock (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c.) and great numbers of Agricultural Implements, Domestic Manufactures, Roots, Seeds, Dairy Products, &c. &c. It was calculated that there were upwards of 50,000 persons present, spending more than as many thousand dollars for the benefit of the town where the show was held. In addition to this, there are County Agricultural Societies in nearly every County in the State. The Legislature gives $8,000 a year to be distributed among them for the promotion of Agriculture, and this has been productive of very great good. Let other States go and do likewise; they will thus confer a great benefit on the farmers, the worthiest and most stable class of the community.

SHEEP AND PIG TONGUES.

These, if very nicely prepared, and put up in kegs, of 50 lbs. each, would command a ready sale in England, at about the same price as beef tongues. Now they are almost universally thrown away at our packing houses.

THE BEST CATTLE FOR A FERTILE COUNTRY.

These are undoubtedly the Durhams or Short Horns. Why? Because they are of large size, fine forms, good constitutions, hardy, kind feeders, docile, and mature early. No race is equal to them as milkers, and their beef is good. They are one of the most ancient breeds, and Herd Books are printed to record their pedigrees; and in purchasing, one should always be particular in this matter. In no race has there been so much care taken in their breeding as in the Durhams; hence they must be good animals. But they should be kept only by those who have plenty to feed them on, and are willing to bestow some pains in their breeding. Crosses of Durham bulls, descended from milking families, on Native cows, good milkers, make very choice animals for the dairy; and as these bulls can be had now at a low price, they should be extensively used for this purpose. We export large quantities of beef to Great Britain; but to make such as is suitable for the English market, we must have good animals; Durham bulls, therefore, should be extensively used especially at the west for this purpose.

FIG. 2. A GOOD DURHAM OX.

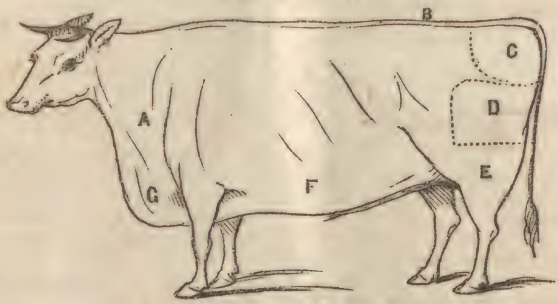
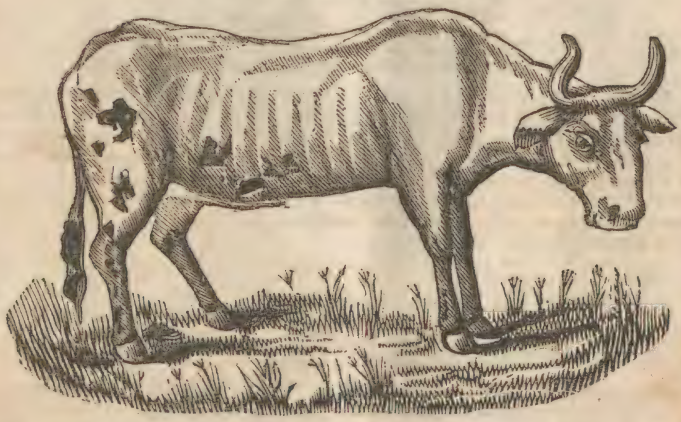


FIG. 3. A BAD NATIVE OX.

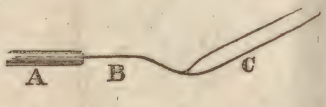


In England the most valuable pieces for Mess beef are taken from the brisket and round, *fig.* 2., D and G. Now in these two points it will be seen that this animal is especially good, and would probably cut twice

or perhaps three times as much good meat from these parts, as *fig.* 3, though it were ever so well fatted. The loin also at B, is broad and full, and here is where the steaks are cut, for which the butcher always gets an extra price. Then the plates at F, are round and thick, and this part is likewise valuable for salted beef. We now come to E, on the thigh, or gaskit, and A, on the point of the shoulder, and when the animal is as well bred as *fig.* 2, good pieces may be obtained for jerking, or dried beef; whereas, in *fig.* 3, little could be found on those points of any value, save the hide and bones

NEW PITCHFORK.

FIG. 4.

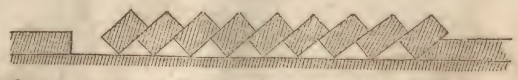


This instrument is the best we know of for pitching sheaves of grain. Its construction is perfectly simple, and it can be made by any skilful blacksmith accustomed to forge pitchforks. It consists of two tines C, nine inches long, which are spread 2 inches at the shank, and 2 1-2 at the ends. The shank has a sudden curve at the end, of about two inches, so as to bring the points of the fork nearly in a line with the direction of the handle and shank. The naked part of the shank B, is 8 inches long, 1 inch wide, by 1-3 of an inch thick, and enters the handle, which has a ferule A, on the end, of 5 inches, secured to the shank by a strong rivet. The tines and shank are made of the best German steel, and possess great elasticity, which very much lessens the labor of pitching. The handle may be of any desired length, but should possess as much elasticity as possible.

SOILS, AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Clay land should be underdrained when it can be done advantageously. When this is impracticable, the land should so be thrown up with the plough, as to allow all the surface water to run off quickly, as this species of soil is peculiarly tenacious of moisture, and one of the greatest difficulties in its cultivation is the keeping it sufficiently dry. The best system of ploughing is to lap one furrow on to the other, thus:

FIG. 5.



Always plough in the fall for a spring crop when practicable. The advantages of this are many and great. The principal obstacle to vegetation in a strong clay, is the great adhesiveness of the earth, by which the rootlets of the plants cannot penetrate so as to extract nourishment for the support of vegetation. By ploughing in the fall in the above form, the frost and air crumbles it into a light mass of earth, and without any further ploughing, the grain may be sown upon it and harrowed in, or it may be ploughed thus:

FIG. 6.

a, *a*, surface of the soil unploughed.

b, *b*, *b*, portions of the soil untouched by the plough.

c, *c*, *c*, furrows turned on the surface of the land.

d, *d*, *d*, furrows turned on top of the first furrows.

By the last system of ploughing, we have equal advantages from the action of frost and air, with the additional one of having the general surface thrown somewhat higher above the wet than in the first example, and for roots or gardens, or any object requir-

ing reploughing in the spring, perhaps it is preferable; the plough and harrow then giving to it such surface as may be required.

Sandy land must receive a treatment just the reverse. It should be rendered as compact as possible, and for this purpose, after ploughing, seeding, and harrowing, *it should* be *rolled* as often and thoroughly as time will permit. All the interstices between the particles of sand should be closed up as much as possible, so as to give a foothold for the roots, prevent the too rapid escape of moisture, and the evaporation of the gases from the manures. Those manures should be added that have a tendency to produce compactness and moisture, while clays should have such applied to them, as tend to separate the soil and give it dryness. Excessively coarse and unfermented manures are adapted to the latter; while for the former, the short manures, lime, gypsum, and ashes, are the most appropriate.

The productions of these two soils should be somewhat different, to afford to the farmer the greatest amount of profit. Rye, Indian corn, beans, clover, vines, &c., are the best adapted to sandy soils; while barley, wheat, oats, grass, &c., are best suited to the heaviest clay.

MANURE.

Put on your land all the manure that can be scraped from your premises, or that you are entitled to from the road. Leave not a particle in the barn yard. It matters not how long or coarse it is, if you can plough it in. All you can get from it before another season is clear gain, for it will lose but little more under the ground with a crop over it, than exposed to the action of the sun and rains in the yard. If it cannot be used, place it in heaps and cover it two feet thick with earth, which will inhale and retain most of its enriching gases till wanted.

CHOICE GRAPES.

It is well known that most foreign varieties of grapes have failed in America. To get good ones, therefore, we ought to sow the seeds of all kinds, plant out the vines springing from these, and when they come to bear, select the best and hardiest varieties. It is thus that we have got most of our superior apples and other fruits. We have seen two kinds of white grapes, and five other varieties, from a light wine color up to the deepest purple, growing wild within a mile of each other on the rivers of New England. If these were transplanted and cultivated, they would unquestionably greatly improve, and perhaps make very valuable varieties.

GRAPES MAY BE PRESERVED FRESH by being suspended in any air-tight vessel so as to prevent pressing on each other, or by packing in saw-dust in a close jar and placing it in a dry, cool place.

A NEW METHOD OF PRODUCING CHOICE TREES.

We have seen the experiment successfully made, of producing young trees by binding around the stalk of a thrifty shoot, fine rich mould, which is kept firmly in its place by cloth or other bandages. This should be sufficiently moist, and applied soon after the buds begin to expand in spring. The bark in contact with the earth, ought to be punctured in several places, which gives facility to the protrusion of the new roots. When these are sufficiently developed, the stalk may be cut off below the earth, and set out in a place congenial to its growth. D. J. Browne, Esq., informs us he procured a choice orange plant in this way, in the short space of six weeks, binding the earth around the stem by a single plantain leaf, and at the expiration of this time it was transferred into a box of finely prepared mould, and brought from Brazil to this country, with the foliage and fruit upon it.

We are not certain this plan would answer for the production of all fruits, but the simplicity and ease with which the experiment can be made, entitle it to a thorough trial. Shall we hear from some of our correspondents the results of this suggestion next fall?

TO PREVENT DEPREDATIONS BY HAWKS.

One or more Guinea hens in a flock of fowls it is said will effectually prevent molestation from hawks.

Journeying from Louisville to Frankfort, our attention was attracted upon the road to a burly-headed negro with a long beard somewhat grizzled with age, encased in stout cow hide boots, hickory colored jean clothes, and a huge, white felt hat, the wide brim cocked up before and behind in military style, giving him a rakish and somewhat consequential appearance. He sat astride the bare back of the nigh ox of his team, hitched on to one of the smaller kind of Dutch wagons filled with corn in the ear, and topped off with vegetables, and fresh killed pigs, and poultry "fixins" of various kinds, bound for the Louisville market. He flourished a tall whip, which was as thick as our arm, and braided from hemp of some six feet in length. He sat him well, with a jaunty air, and was cheering on his patient team by singing in a lugubrious tone, to the popular old negro air of "Long time ago," probably an improvisatrized song, every stanza of which, in order to take fresh breath, and give vent to the exuberance of his feelings, he wound up in a chorus of loud cracks of his whip.

SAMBO.—FIG. 7.

"Den goin' down to Loudeville,
Long time ago,
Where all de wagons chucky fill
Stan' in a row;
Crack! crack! crack!

"Ob pig and turkey chicken big,
Long time ago,
Who neber more his foot he dig,
In garden ob Sambo;
Crack! crack! crack!"

Here the coach stopped to deliver a passenger, while another took the opportunity of questioning our ebony serenader.

"So then, Sambo, you have a garden it seems?"

"Yes, sartin, master give me garden, and one day a week to work him."

"And what do you raise there?"

Here he handed out sundry vegetables, and among others a huge carrot

about as big as his leg from the hip down (not including his foot though), measuring it off with great pride.

"Pray how did you produce that?"

He placed his finger significantly upon his nose, and replied: "Master think him garden never grow nothin', poor dry soil; I wheel him on manure, I work him late, I work him arly."

As working "late and arly," as Sambo had it, when the dew is on the ground, is the very philosophy of tilling dry soils, and to our certain knowledge has been the means of doubling crops in several instances, without any addition of fertilizing materials, we began now to listen to the colloquy with great interest.

"Sambo, you are a genius to grow such carrots, a scientific agriculturist, did you ever read Davy or Tull?"

"Tull," he replied with a grin, "who be he? Dog that tree de coon?"

"Not exactly, but do you produce other vegetables equally large?"

Here he put his finger to his nose again. "Pa'snip in the spring—him grow a mighty smart chance all winter."

"Very well, Sambo, very well, indeed; but now pray tell me how do you contrive to make such fat luscious-looking poultry there, as I see in the wagon? I fancy that they did not grow in the same way that your carrots and parsnips have here."

"I reckon not ezakly," said he, and burst into a loud laugh, and commenced dancing all round the coach.

"Well, you foolish fellow, we must be off in a minute, here is a *bit* (a shilling-piece), now tell me."

Taking the money handed him, he turned up the whites of his eyes, and commenced: "Master's corn-crib purty handy I reckon."

"Very likely, but that's not all."

"Beef liber mighty plenty, and pork crackalins."

"I don't believe you."

"Roast him possum then, sweet taters, and—"

Here everything was ready again, and our impatient driver put up his horses without waiting for the cautious Sambo to finish his method of fattening fowls, and the last we saw of him, he was again astride his favorite ox, singing out at the top of his voice:—

"What now you ask de pound for coon?
Long time ago,
Ah, massa, cheap at picayune,
Times be so low.
Crack! crack! crack!"

Will any Kentuckian please to furnish us with the peculiar manner that the colored people so delicately fat their fowls, the knowledge of which, to our great regret, we were cut off from obtaining of the redoubtable Sambo?

GOOD BUTTER.

The great point in making good butter, and that which will keep, is the freeing it from all buttermilk; and if everything else is well done, if this point is overlooked, good butter is impossible for any length of time. The mixture of milk in any degree with the butter is sure to produce frowsiness or an unpleasant taste to the butter: and the entire freedom from this constitutes the grand secret of making good butter. There are many who think washing butter with water incompatible with retaining the rich flavor, but if the water is cold and pure it is scarcely possible anything should be washed away, the buttermilk which destroys the flavor of all butter excepted. Besides, the best butter in the world, and that which in all markets commands the best price, viz., Dutch butter, is invariably made in this way; and where the example has been followed by others, it has rarely failed of success. If any, however, doubt the propriety of washing butter, they may use any method they choose, provided the milk is separated perfectly. Perfectly free from the substance that causes it to assume the putrid frowsy taste of bad butter, it may be kept with almost as much ease as tallow; solidity in packing, clean, sweet vessels, and a low temperature, will ensure its keeping for any reasonable of time. Let no one expect good butter, however, so long as coarse impure salt is used; or a particle of the buttermilk is allowed to remain in it.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES are less tough and not as liable to sour, when mixed with *salt-rising* instead of hop yeast.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF MANURES.

The following articles have been recently analysed by Boussingault and Payen, with reference to their fertilizing principles as manures; and the figures below indicate the number of pounds respectively, which in their ordinary or moist state contain the equivalent of nitrogen to be found in 1000 lbs. of farm yard manure.

		lbs.
	Woollen rags,	22
1	Codfish, (damaged, washed and pressed)	23
	Feathers,	26
	Blood, dry, (insoluble)	26
	Horn raspings,	27
	Cow hair,	29
	Muscular flesh,	30
	Blood, dry, (soluble)	32
	Graves.	33
	Pigeon dung,	48
2	Bones boiled,	57
	Do. fat, (exposed to air)	64
	Do. moist,	75
	Linseed cake,	76
	Rape cake,	81
3	Belloni's poudrette,	103
4	Grains of white lupin,	114
5	Cockchafers,	127
	Blood liquid,	140
	Urine of the horse,	153
	Pea straw,	223
	Buried root of clover,	248
	Soot from coal,	296
	Wheat straw, being 1-8 from the upper end including the threshed-out ear,	300
	Animalized charcoal, (recently prepared with night-spoil)	322
	Soot from wood,	347
	Wheat chaff, and carrot tops, each	470
	Dung-hill drainings,	667
	Potatoe haulm, and horse dung, each	727
	Saw dust, oak	740
	Tops of green beet root,	800
	Sainfoin straw.	833
	Urine of the cow,	909
	Farm yard manure,	1000
	Cow dung and oyster shells, each	1250
	Oat straw,	1428
	Saw dust, Acacia	1559
	Wheat straw,	1660
	Barley do.	1739
	Saw dust, fir	2119
	Rye straw,	2352

1. Frequent in Roman Catholic countries.

2. It will be seen that "boiled" give more nitrogen than "moist" or "fat bones." This refers to equal weights. With equal measure the result would be the reverse.

3. Poudrette is slowly dried and old night soil.

4. These are absolutely grown for manure on the Tuscan Appenines, whence more bulky crops are not easily transported. Gathered when nearly ripe, their seeds contain nearly all the azotized principle of the plant. They are boiled or baked to destroy vegetation.

5. In the south, where these flies abound, they are collected to prevent the damage done to crops by the grub, in such quantities as to render them available for manure.

It must not be supposed that this list indicates under all circumstances, the value of these manures, even with reference alone to their nitrogen. It is only the analysis of each in certain states, and those states vary materially. Still it affords a good general criterion of comparative value, and may now and then be of some use to the farmer under certain circumstances. When his own farm yard dung is deficient, he may be able to make up from other sources within his reach, some substances which, properly managed, will afford a good substitute for the ordinary supply of the farm.

TO KILL LICE ON CATTLE.

Mr. Starr, of New Jersey, informs us that scattering buckwheat flour plentifully over lousy animals, is an effectual cure for them. We presume other kinds of flour would do just as well. One of the best things we ever tried, was rubbing our stock well with rancid lard, or whale, or tanner's oil. The Boston Cultivator recommends washing the animal a few times with a decoction of red-cedar bark.

TO MAKE ANTS DISAPPEAR.

A small quantity of *green sage*, placed in the closet, will cause *red ants* to disappear.

THE ARABIAN HORSE.

FIG. 8.

The Arabian is acknowledged to be the foundation of all improvement in the breed of horses, either bred pure by himself in other countries, as for example, the English thoroughbred, or by crosses, as is shown by the stocks of different nations. He is remarkable for his beauty, docility, courage, speed, and endurance. He has been known to go 120 miles with hardly a respite; run 400 miles in the space of four consecutive days, 522 miles in six days, and after remaining three days to rest, returning the same distance in five days.

They inhabit the same tents with their masters, lying down while the children gambol upon them, and in fact are regarded like our household dogs as almost a part of the family; and it is this kind treatment, undoubtedly, that makes them so affectionate and docile in return. The strictest attention is paid to their pedigree and selections in breeding, and hence their continuing from generation to generation without deterioration. The first we recollect of in our reading, as having been imported into England, was during the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion, in the 12th century, when he returned from the crusades in Palestine. The first introduced into America, we believe was during the revolutionary war. Several valuable importations have since been made, particularly by Commodore Elliott. General Eaton brought home a few when he returned from Tripoli. Those sent here about twelve years since, by our *chargé* at Constantinople, were a pretty lot. We recollect seeing them when first landed in this city. Stamboul was our favourite among them. It is generally supposed now, that the Arabian can no longer improve our own or the English stock of horses, and we are rather inclined to this opinion.

FATTENING CATTLE.

We find it common in France, and many parts of the Continent, to fat their cattle by souring the grain fed to them. They must be starved to it at first, but in a day or two they eat it freely, and afterwards, prefer it to the unfermented. They are fattened quicker and more economically by this process.

EGGS.

We calculate that there are about four billions, three hundred and seventy-one millions of Eggs, produced in the United States per annum. This may seem incredible; but we know one gentleman, in quite moderate circumstances and with a small family, who consumes eight hundred eggs a year. The following method of preserving them, is taken from Mr. Ellsworth's report.

Take one bushel of quick-lime, two pounds of salt, eight ounces of cream of tartar, mix the salt with as much water as will reduce the composition to a consistency, that an egg will swim in it when put in. Eggs are said to have been thus preserved two years.

HEDGES.

We are surprised that the hedge is not more generally grown for fencing than it is in the United States. If it were better known how easily it could be cultivated; we are confident that it would become almost universal, except in rocky countries, or recently cleared forest lands. In growing hedges, one great mistake has been made with many in sending abroad for the material to do it with. The English hawthorn, however flourishing at home, transplanted to the hotter and drier climate of America, succeeds poorly; besides, we have several kinds of native thorn, far superior to it in beauty, quickness of growth, hardiness, durability, and adaptation to our own climate. Among these the most prominent are the Buckthorn, Newcastle, Washington, Maple, and Beach-thorn. Most of these varieties are covered for three weeks in spring with beautiful pink white blossoms, which are very fragrant. Of the Buckthorn and Arbor Vitæ hedges a writer in the American Agriculturist thus speaks.

The following cut will show a pleasing mode of growing a hedge in front of a dwelling, or enclosing ornamental grounds. As the plants will grow to the height of twelve or fifteen feet, they may be trained over an arch or trellis, and form a beautiful, densely-shaded arbor or walk.

BUCKTHORN HEDGE.

FIG. 9.

It is preferable to set out the hedges in trenches from three to six inches deep and eighteen inches broad. The plants may be arranged in two rows ten or twelve inches asunder, and set six or eight inches apart, placing those of the second row opposite the centre space of the first, thus:—

o o o o o o
o o o o o o o

When the hedges have acquired a proper height, they should be kept well trimmed, and if desirable, they may be cut into fanciful figures, which the English call *topiary* work.

The plants for one rod of hedge set in two rows, and six inches apart, will cost about $1, when bought at $3 per hundred, and will last half a century and upward.

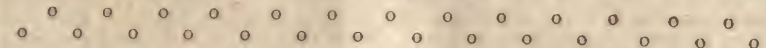
Visiting the estate of Mr. J. P. Cushing, at Watertown, near Boston, a few weeks ago, I was struck with the beauty and economy of some Arbor Vitæ hedges enclosing his grounds. They have acquired a sufficient growth to prevent the passage of all ordinary animals, and have the appearance of enduring many years. It occurred to me that other evergreens, as the spruce and fir tribes, could be applied in the same manner, and serve for the same purposes. Although the Arbor Vitæ possesses more beauty than the spruce and fir, yet we conceive that this is counterbalanced by the advantages attending their cultivation. The latter are cheap, abundant, and will grow in almost every soil and climate.

The following diagram will show the mode of setting out these hedges:

TRANSVERSE OR CROSS VIEW.—FIG. 10.

GROUND PLAN.

FIG. 11.



SIDE VIEW.

FIG. 12.

The young shrubs are planted alternately in two rows about nine or ten inches apart, as denoted in Fig. 11, on a ridge of earth slightly elevated above the common level of the ground. The branches of one row entwine themselves among those of the other, and among themselves, forming a thick, tufted mass, as indicated by Fig. 12, which, in ornamental plantations, should constantly be kept clipped, in order to preserve uniformity.

When first set out, the young trees appear to be too far apart, leaving spaces wide enough to admit small animals; but, in the course of a few years, their trunks will increase in thickness, and form as complete a barrier as the thorn or holly.

Evergreen hedges we prefer to any other kind, they give such a cheerful look to the landscape in winter when everything else is dormant. They are also beautiful in summer.

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

Cure for Hoven.—Take ½ lb. of lard, 1 pint of milk, boil both down to a pint, mixing them well together. Give half of this immediately at blood heat, and the remainder soon after.

Another.—Give 1 gill of urine with as much salt as it will dissolve.

Hoven arises from eating an excess of wet clover. This should be avoided by keeping the animals from clover fields which are drenched with rain or heavy dews, especially when particularly hungry.

Cure for Scab.—To 1 lb. tobacco, add 12 qts. ley from wood ashes of suitable strength for washing, and 4 qts. urine. To this mixture add a second of 1 gill high wines, ¼ oz. camphor, ¼ oz. Spanish brown, and ½ gill spirits of turpentine. The application to be made to the sore, and it has never been known to fail.

Another.—Put flour of sulphur mixed with salt, in troughs where they can eat it at pleasure.

Cure for Foot Rot.—Pare the foot well and scrape it thoroughly; then add to a wineglass full of spirits of antimony, a piece of blue vitriol the size of a walnut, dissolved in a little urine; rub this well on with a stick. If a sheep is very bad, and foot festering or gangrenous, take the yolk of two eggs, mix with one or two oz. gum turpentine, and stir them till they make a salve. Put on the salve after you have applied the first prescription, and tie it on with a rag or piece of leather.

The last resort for foot rot is butter of antimony, and a few minutes after, apply white lead freely.

Another.—Pare the foot well and drive the sheep over a barn floor plentifully sprinkled with unslacked lime. Lime thickly spread on the ground of a narrow lane, and the sheep driven over, would answer when there was no barn or shed, or scattering it near their salt troughs.

Cure for Withers Coming Down.—Wash them with milk and water before returning them—or boil 2 qts. milk with a good deal of lard, and wash them often while putting up.

To make Ewes own their Lambs.—Sprinkle a little fine salt over the disowned lambs; this will usually attract the mothers, and when once the operation of licking has been perform-

ed there is seldom any danger of desertion.

Another.—Milk all over the lamb and under his tail, and rub it on well, then tie up the ewe head and body.

Another.—Rub the liver, and light, and contents of the stomach of the dead lamb over the new lamb, and put the skin of the dead lamb to the adopted one.

Cure for Stretches.—Sheep sometimes stretch out their noses on the ground and around by their side as if in severe pain. This is frequently occasioned by an involution of a part of the intestine within another, called, when occurring in the human subject, *intus-susceptio*. Immediate relief is afforded when this last is the cause, by lifting up the animal by the hind legs, and shaking them a few times, when the pain disappears.

Recipe for the Cure of Red Water.—Take epsom salts, 6 ounces; nitre, in powder, 4 ounces; boiling water, 3 pints, poured upon the salts and nitre. When milk-warm, add spirits of turpentine, 4 ounces; bole armenian, in powder, half an ounce. Mix and shake the whole well together when given. The dose is from three to four table-spoonfuls, and the sheep must be bled before administering the medicine.

We once had a flock of sheep that became badly diseased, and were rapidly dying. We restored them to perfect health in three weeks by the following simple proceedings.

At the time they became affected, they were running on lands of a heavy clay soil, the hollows of which had more or less standing water in them. We first removed the flock to pastures which had been partially drained, and were tolerably dry. We then placed a sufficient number of troughs in the pasture for the accommodation of the sheep, covering the bottom of them at least half an inch deep with tar. To this we added sufficient salt to come above the tar, then scattered over it to every peck of salt, a mixture of one pound of sulphur, a quarter of a pound of alum, and one ounce of saltpetre well pulverized. The sheep did not seem to relish this mixture at first with their salt, but they soon became accustomed to it, and in a week ate it quite as freely as the salt alone. We believe if sheep were constantly supplied with something of a like mixture, and kept from wet land, that this would prove a general preventive of disease.

TO GUARD SHEEP FROM DOGS.

Turn in a few active cows or young steers into the same pasture, and if dogs then approach them, they will run to the cattle for protection, who will toss the dogs and gore them to death if they persist in pursuing the sheep. But the best protection is, to keep dogs tied up, except when employed for some useful purpose, and if they are caught astray any farmer is justified in shooting them.

MANURE FOR MELONS.

The best is pigeon dung, and from the use of this, it is said the Persian fruit derives its superiority. Hen dung is probably next in value, and after this, guano, which is the manure of sea fowls.

MODE OF INCREASING THE POTATOE CROP.

An English writer says, by carefully removing the buds as they appear on the potatoe vines, the crop of large ones is very much augmented. The theory is plausible, and worthy a fair trial.

ANALYSIS OF SOILS.

The following is a method of analysing soils for ordinary agricultural purposes:—Weigh a convenient quantity of the earth to be analysed, say 1000 grains dried in the open air; dry the same before a fire on paper, so as not to scorch the paper; re-weigh, and the difference will be the moisture. Roast the residue; re-weigh, and the difference will be the organic matter. Pour a convenient quantity of muriatic acid on the remainder, when stirred and settled pour it off, and add oxalate of ammonia; the precipitate will be the lime. Mix the remainder with water, and stir it well; when a little settled, pour off the turbid mixture, and the suspended contents are argillaceous, and the deposit siliceous.

THE BEST CATTLE FOR LIGHT SOILS.

These are the Devons, and from an elaborate article upon them in volume III. of the American Agriculturist, by L. F. Allen, quite a celebrated breeder of this sort of stock, we give the following description:

In size the Devon is medium, and compares with the native cattle of our country when lean; but with a greater aptitude to take on flesh when fed, and a much higher degree of proof when slaughtered. The head is delicate and short, with a broad and slightly indented forehead; a high, gracefully upturned, yellowish horn; a clear, prominent eye, enclosed in an orange-colored ring; neat and thin in its face or chaps; a small, delicate muzzle, of a clear orange or slightly-mottled color; the neck finely set on, and originally throaty, with a considerable dewlap reaching to the brisket; but in the best-improved animals of the present day, clear, and without superfluous skin. The shoulder is slanting like that of the race-horse, giving him great activity, and is set on to the ribs with the smoothness and beauty of a deer, but well spread at the elbow, developing a deep and wide chest, with a sufficiently projecting brisket. The arm is broad, tapering gradually to the knee, with a leg below of the straightness and delicacy of the blood horse. The ribs arch broadly out from an even back, leaving great compass of body, with a full and deep flank; the loin is broad and level; the hips wide, high, and well spread, giving an amplitude of carcase extraordinary for its *apparent* size; the rump long, with deep heavy quarters; the buttock round, and projecting, running down to a delicate gambril joint, and terminating in a hind leg of surpassing neatness and symmetry; the tail is set on high, and in a horizontal line with the back, of the exact shape and gradual taper of a *drumstick*, terminating in a thick brush at the extremity, with a moderate tuft of white hairs; the skin is of medium thickness, and when on a well-conditioned animal, unsurpassed in handling; the color is a deep blood or mahogany red, with an occasional white udder, or slight white strip under the belly. These, the world over, are the true characteristics of the pure North Devon, and so deeply are these qualities embodied in the race, that a good judge would as quickly detect a spurious cross in their appearance, as if in a thorough-bred Arabian or blood horse. The Devon has, indeed, by partial writers, been styled the Arabian of neat cattle.

Having long kept and bred the Devons on our own farm, in addition to the above, we can add, that, as now improved, they are good dairy cows; occasionally giving a large quantity of milk, but, generally, more celebrated for its quality than quantity. Mr. Beck, of Sheldon, N. Y., had three Devon cows last summer, which gave respectively 18, 20, and 22 quarts (beer measure) of milk per day. Mr. Holcomb, of Delaware, had a cow at the same time, which made 19 lbs. of butter in a single week, and averaged 14 lbs. 9 oz. for twelve weeks in succession. But these are extraordinary doings, and are much beyond what might be expected as an average from the breed.

As working-oxen, the Devons are unrivalled for beauty, quick movement, and muscular power. When fatted, they make the best of beef. They mature early, and their live-weight, full grown, is from 1000 to 1500 lbs. Occasionally they have been made much heavier.

SOAK YOUR SEED CORN IN SALTPETRE.

It destroys the worm, is not relished by crows or squirrels, and yields much more abundantly than when planted without.

TO PRESERVE CORN FROM CROWS.

Soak a few quarts of corn in whiskey, and scatter it over the field for the crows, who after partaking one such meal, and getting pretty thoroughly *corned*, will never return to it again. A crow has more sense than to get drunk a second time.

To Kill Worms.—Use a solution of corrosive sublimate.

THE EVER BEARING RASPBERRY.

This was first discovered near Lake Erie, in Ohio. It is a good fruit, of a dark color, approaching the black. Its fruit ripens the last of June, and it continues bearing and putting out new blossoms till killed by the frost. There is another kind, the origin of which cannot be traced beyond the late Dr. Hosack's garden of this City. Thomas Addis Emmet, Esq., of New York, rears them in great abundance, and very kindly gives away the cuttings of his Vines in March to those who wish to propagate this fruit.

CRANBERRIES.

Cultivated cranberries were exhibited by S. Bates, Billingham, Norfolk Co., Mass., grown on his own land. He states that "low meadow land is best for them, prepared in the first instance in the same manner as for grain. The wild cranberry is transplanted into this in rows 20 inches apart. At first they require a slight hoeing, afterwards they spread and cover the field, producing crops annually thereafter without further culture. In this condition they produce much larger and finer fruit than in their wild state, the yield being from 200 to 300 bushels per acre, worth on an average in the Boston market at least one dollar per bushel. A damp soil, or when wet predominated, has generally been considered necessary, but Mr. Bates thinks this not essential to their successful cultivation; any soil unless when inclined to bake will answer. Early in spring is the best time for transplanting."

RIPE STRAWBERRIES TO THE WEST INDIES.

The Salem Gazette states the following remarkable fact. Mr. David Hill the last year sent out two hundred boxes of ripe strawberries from his farm, in an ice ship, to one of the West India Islands: they were sold as a luxury for whatever price was asked.

PANES OF GLASS may easily be removed by the application of soft soap for a few hours, however hard the putty has become.

EXPERIMENTS IN RAISING POTATOES.

Mr. Williams, of Maine, took a small quantity of potatoes, and divided each potato into four equal parts, planting the butt ends, the seed end, and the two centre pieces separate, and the produce was, from the butt ends, 40 lbs.; from the seed ends, 60 lbs.; and from the centre pieces both together, 160 lbs.—showing the superiority of the centre pieces by 60 pounds, in the quantity planted.

NEW VARIETY OF RICE.

A French resident at Jehat in Mongolia, has lately sent to Europe a variety of rice which is supposed will prove a great acquirement to southern latitudes. Rice usually requires a moist soil and irrigation. The specimen from Mongolia grows in a dry soil, and is cultivated like our common grains.

CABBAGES.

Sixteen acres of cabbages, planted on the farm of Andrew Wyckoff, by Peter Walsh, in Bushwick, Kings Co., produced 61,120 heads which sold for $2,434 77.

The sod was turned over in the fall and cross-ploughed in the spring. Fifty cart loads of street manure from New York city was put on an acre, at a cost delivered on the farm, of 40 cents per load, and the whole cost of cultivation $10 per acre.

SUGAR BEET.

This root is as easily raised as Mangel Wurzel, yields as much to the acre, and is as hardy. From careful experiment it is found much more nutritive; stock also much prefer it to any other root which can be given them. We have repeatedly raised over 1,000 bushels to the acre, and scarce ever less than 400. It will grow quite well on stiff clay soils, and those of a moderate fertility suit it best. It ought to be more extensively cultivated in the United States. It is not subject to the fly like the turnip, or to be destroyed by any thing else. It is a luscious table vegetable. See an elaborate article on its culture, page 33, Vol. II. of the American Agriculturist.

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD.

To make good bread, good flour, good yeast, and good management are required. One of the simplest processes of making it is as follows: To 8 quarts of flour, add 3 ounces of salt, 1-2 pint of yeast, and 3 quarts of water, of moderate temperature, and the whole being well mixed and kneaded, and set by in a proper temperature, will rise in about an hour, or a little more. It will rise better and more equally if the mass be covered. It must undergo a second kneading before formed into loaves for the oven. The more bread is kneaded the better it will be. Be careful not to allow it to become sour in rising. Milk will make white bread, but it will not be sweet, and dries quicker than when made with water. If loaves are lightly gashed with a knife around the edges before they are put into the oven, cracking will be avoided in baking. From an hour to an hour and a half is required to bake bread fully.

STEPHEN YATES' PROCESS OF MAKING CHEESE.

In making of cheese in the ordinary way practised by the dairymen of Herkimer Co., I discovered that when the milk was scalded, an oil would rise on the top and run off in the whey. I directed my dairyman not to scald the curd, and found I not only retained the aromatic oil, but also all the cream that would otherwise escape in the whey, and I kept the cheese in press for some days, (occasionally turning them,) until the linen wrapper was no longer moist. After this they were attended to in the usual way, except that they were rubbed with hog's lard instead of whey butter.

SOFT GINGERBREAD, very nice.—Four tea cups of flour, two cups of molasses, half-a-cup of butter, two cups of buttermilk, a cup of thick cream, three eggs, table spoonful of ginger, and the same of saleratus. Mix them all together with the exception of buttermilk, in which the saleratus must be dissolved and then added to the rest. It must not stand long before being sent to bake.

CANDLES.

Prepare your wicks about half the usual size, wet with spirits of turpentine, put them into the sun until dry, then mould or dip your candles.

Candles thus made last longer, and give much clearer light. In fact they are nearly or quite equal to sperm, in clearness of light.

NUMBER OF GRAINS IN A BUSHEL.

An English farmer has given the following as the result of an experiment to ascertain the weight and number of a Winchester bushel of each of the undermentioned sorts of grain:—

	Weight in lbs.	*No. in grains.*
Wheat,	62	550,000
Barley,	52½	520,000
Oats,	32	1,260,000
Poplar Peas,	64	110,000
Horse beans,	64	37,000

RULE FOR MEASURING CORN IN THE EAR IN A CRIB.

Multiply the length, width, and depth, of the bin together, and their product by 4½. Cut off the right hand figure, and the remaining figures will be the number of bushels of shelled corn, and the figure at the right, the decimal of a bushel. As this is an Ohio rule, it is presumed the gourdseed corn is intended, of which 3 bushels of ears make one of shelled.

ICE.

It is stated on good authority that 55,000 tons of ice were shipped from Boston during the last year for the warmer climates—Hindostan, China, and the East Indies. Cost to the shippers, $12,430; average receipts for sale, $3,575,000; difference $3,562,570; from which the freight is to be deducted, leaving a princely sum to go to the profit account.

SAUSAGES, quite rich enough for an epicure. Thirty lbs. of chopped meat, eight ozs. of fine salt, two and a half ozs. of pepper, two tea cups of sage, and one and a half cups of sweet marjoram passed through a fine sieve. For the latter, thyme and summer savory can be substituted if preferred.

TABULAR ESTIMATE OF THE CROPS FOR 1843.

Copied from the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth's Report as Commissioner of Patents for 1844.

State or Territory.	Pop. in 1840.	Present est. p.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Buckwheat	Indian corn.
			Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Maine	501,973	542,145	785,484	273,554	1,138,007	159,672	62,568	1,390,799
New Hampshire	284,574	288,170	534,782	111,643	1,476,663	378,209	140,180	330,925
Massachusetts	737,699	786,815	190,726	134,655	1,468,361	600,239	107,583	2,347,451
Rhode Island	108,830	113,482	3,376	51,959	190,303	44,617	3,845	578,720
Connecticut	309,978	314,902	94,622	26,495	1,424,444	934,234	387,463	1,926,458
Vermont	291,948	295,862	620,695	46,250	2,721,374	278,709	229,053	1,252,853
New York	2,428,921	2,643,095	12,479,499	1,802,982	24,907,553	3,677,222	2,398,354	15,574,590
New Jersey	373,306	394,298	971,727	9,733	3,286,438	2,335,987	682,235	5,805,121
Pennsylvania	1,724,033	1,874,353	12,215,230	150,398	19,826,938	9,429,637	2,408,508	15,857,431
Delaware	78,085	78,417	333,197	4,508	862,819	42,486	11,560	2,739,982
Maryland	470,019	479,197	3,391,535	3,246	2,817,200	779,836	94,046	6,205,282
Virginia	1,239,797	1,251,153	9,004,359	89,317	12,879,878	1,249,329	360,635	45,836,788
North Carolina	753,419	759,591	2,237,661	3,808	4,858,989	243,218	21,378	27,916,077
South Carolina	594,398	800,182	1,326,974	3,686	1,744,198	56,848	—	18,190,913
Georgia	691,392	841,580	2,463,771	12,346	1,586,797	75,578	588	26,960,687
Alabama	590,756	703,236	906,909	7,942	1,736,038	68,442	72	24,817,089
Mississippi	375,651	511,263	429,384	1,894	983,228	15,492	94	9,386,399
Louisiana	352,411	407,723	—	—	126,583	2,193	—	8,957,392
Tennessee	829,210	888,130	6,317,254	4,567	9,224,053	381,164	22,620	67,838,477
Kentucky	779,828	816,592	4,674,845	14,601	9,918,881	2,106,469	11,618	59,355,156
Ohio	1,519,467	1,756,091	18,786,705	181,833	16,313,403	934,440	659,695	38,651,128
Indiana	685,866	822,598	7,225,566	28,862	9,268,337	199,755	61,115	36,677,171
Illinois	476,183	692,653	4,829,182	84,033	8,639,231	124,237	79,326	32,760,434
Missouri	383,102	481,598	1,089,777	9,583	3,643,933	71,709	16,815	27,148,668
Arkansas	97,574	124,446	2,986,705	878	344,717	9,465	140	8,754,204
Michigan	212,267	284,395	5,296,271	143,757	3,210,716	64,195	167,212	3,592,482
Florida	54,477	62,373	686	50	14,919	361	—	838,667
Wisconsin	30,945	49,521	606,740	16,324	833,247	3,689	20,455	750,775
Iowa	43,112	69,478	495,611	1,505	474,856	7,360	11,906	2,128,416
District of Columbia	43,712	50,244	11,583	312	13,862	5,479	346	47,837
	17,069,453	19,183,583	100,310,856	3,220,721	145,929,966	24,280,271	7,959,410	494,618,306

TABULAR ESTIMATE—*Continued.*

State or Territory.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Flax & hemp.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Rice.	Silk.	Sugar.	Wine.
	Bushels.	*Tons.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Gallons.*
Maine	10,253,531	1,000,923	3,874	78	—	—	680	151,458	2,392
New Hampshire	6,191,071	547,842	23,379	277	—	—	880	102,497	101
Massachusetts	4,175,251	829,987	832	93,891	—	—	30,153	282,648	209
Rhode Island	902,387	54,300	93½	481	—	—	912	30	785
Connecticut	2,822,295	602,906	4,248	601,282	—	—	140,971	31,220	1,923
Vermont	8,209,571	1,100,737	29½	742	—	—	7,194	3,075,447	109
New York	26,553,612	4,295,536	1,947	1,052	—	—	5,238	6,934,616	5,554
New Jersey	2,426,457	359,452	1,235	2,840	—	—	4,166	39	9,398
Pennsylvania	9,161,409	1,899,128	3,527	441,944	—	—	26,482	878,730	18,983
Delaware	257,911	20,338	65	381	—	—	3,586	—	273
Maryland	908,330	106,270	615½	20,775,702	7,677	—	6,829	—	7,124
Virginia	3,132,243	466,482	31,728	41,918,040	3,353,756	3,084	6,180	938,457	13,045
North Carolina	4,517,863	141,436	13,569	14,548,785	46,934,276	3,324,066	6,443	5,376	37,347
South Carolina	3,918,405	29,864	—	50,254	55,219,697	66,892,807	5,546	18,962	672
Georgia	2,408,623	20,731	14	130,201	185,758,138	14,019,250	6,134	224,395	8,961
Alabama	1,749,057	20,136	7½	248,177	112,020,112	166,581	5,743	7,081	355
Mississippi	2,814,929	877	25¾	140,855	162,664,350	953,654	223	87	17
Louisiana	1,311,700	32,390	—	111,057	128,912,253	3,920,490	1,055	97,173,590	2,601
Tennessee	1,864,636	50,516	4,399	29,335,868	32,938,410	8,700	20,072	368,203	696
Kentucky	1,246,469	136,926	9,508	52,322,543	737,684	17,062	4,733	1,957,858	1,838
Ohio	6,462,248	1,407,510	12,664	5,991,296	—	—	25,202	5,850,558	14,597
Indiana	2,858,746	1,621,606	12,150	2,899,844	168	—	840	5,892,405	11,432
Illinois	3,867,661	280,383	2,879	965,260	214,007	732	3,400	412,363	794
Missouri	1,213,984	74,966	30,300	14,700,089	149,889	—	210	317,376	34
Arkansas	534,260	880	1,977	216,508	11,520,467	6,612	217	2,111	
Michigan	4,465,871	223,827	1,280	3,187	—	—	1,395	1,307,629	
Florida	373,806	1,561	3	155,509	7,229,206	566,107	415	249,322	
Wisconsin	710,607	61,965	4	425	—	—	28	162,034	
Iowa	390,765	28,599	654	13,271	—	—	—	55,899	
District of Columbia	52,435	1,733	—	61,715	—	—	1,038		
	105,756,133	15,419,807	161,007¾	185,731,554	747,660,090	89,879,145	315,965	126,400,310	139,240

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